CHUBB'S SIX LEVERS DETECTOR LOCKS FOR BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.
PERFECT IN ACTION; HIGHLY FINISHED; AND CHEAP.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,774—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTION. POWDER IS
CALVERT'S,
Guaranteed to contain 15% Calvert's No. 5 CARBOLIC, the strongest Disinfectant known.
In 6d., 1s, and 1s., 6d. Tins (English rates).
Cheaper in use than other Powders at lower rates, much less being needed. Will not clog pipes or drains.
Avoid Worthless Imitations made with Tar Oils.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th Aug.
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.I. INDIA	3800	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	330	21st Sept., 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 21, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. "VINCENZO FLORIO" .....17th Sept., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. O. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 19, 1896.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandavi, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,650 tons, on or about the 27th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 28th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

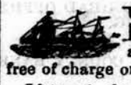
S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 1st Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4235	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October ,,
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st ,, ,,
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	26th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd September, for the PURCHASE of about 500 Tons of OLD IRON RAILS, from 29 to 26 feet in length, in lots of 50 Tons each. The material is lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, where it may be inspected.
2. Tender Forms must be obtained from the Undersigned and be sent in with a deposit, as s curity for the due fulfilment of the engagement.
3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th August, 1896.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London
One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
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FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y."
Care of this Paper.

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CHEAVIN'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.

Effectually and continuously remove all Microbes and Disease Germs from Water, and are a certain Preventive of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, &c.

The System recommended by some of the Eminent Scientists and Medical Men of the day.

This FILTER is a combination of GEORGE CHEAVIN'S World-renowned Idiocathartes Filter and the Porous Tube System.

(In Stoneware, nicely decorated.)

Water passed through this Filter is rendered absolutely pure and free from impurities, both in suspension and solution.

The Most Perfect Filter of the day.

Size.	Capacity of Top and Bottom.	Tubes.	Price. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1	2-gallons	4	35 0	40 0
,, 2 3	,,	5	50 0	56 0

STONEWARE FILTERS.

Nicely decorated and complete with Silver-plated Tap.

Size.	Capacity.	Filtering Tubes.	Price. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1	1¼-gallons	4	22 0	24 8
,, 2	2½ ,,	5	30 0	33 0
,, 3	3½ ,,	6	40 0	45 0

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BEG to announce that they have Special Facilities for Mounting Water Color Drawings and Sketches, and are able to undertake every class of work of this character from elaborately cut sunkmounts for finished Drawings, Pictures, and Designs to the simpler laying down of Sketches or Photographs on appropriate Boards.

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ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAVURES after painting by Celebrated Artists, framed work and Gold.

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BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.

MADRAS.

A QUESTION that is repeatedly asked by many, particularly those whose residence in this country is uncertain for any specific period, whose Piano shall I buy? or which maker's instrument shall I invest in? Our practical experience warrants our suggesting the reply, BUY A PIANO THAT WILL REALIZE THE MOST MONEY IN PROPORTION TO THE OUTLAY WHEN YOU HAVE NO FURTHER NEED OF IT. To buy such a Piano, it must be an instrument that will stand the test of time. The Piano that can be depended upon to realize the most money must, in addition to being built by a well-known maker, be able to offer the maximum amount of resistance to the evil effects of a tropical climate and withstand the maximum amount of use.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES

HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE is the oldest and original firm manufacturing the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS. By a special arrangement in all Pianos by these makers, the wires of every note are capable of producing the utmost purity of tone and independent vibration of each string. The Sounding Boards of the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos are constructed upon the most improved principles and calculations gained from years of experience. Every variety of tone-colour can be produced with the greatest ease. The tone is acknowledged by great musicial authorities like Mozart, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Kreutzer, Weber, Bulow, Lachner, Wagner, Krebs, &c., to be of such variety of shade as to satisfy the most exceptional demands in a musical instrument. The damping of the notes is perfect and instantaneous. The touch is light and elastic. The workmanship is the best possible and of everlasting durability. Only the best and perfectly seasoned material is used.

Highest Honours and Awards Received at all the World's Greatest Exhibitions.

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DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

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CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST, JULIEN	BARSAC	,,
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	,,
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
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MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—
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BLUE SERGES.
FANCY SUITING.
ALL WOOL FLANNELS.
SILK AND WOOL FLANNELS.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

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SHIRT MAKERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
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GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

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CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
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SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.
GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

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THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.
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THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AUG. 27TH AND 28TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

Sydney Grundy's Famous Farcical Comedy in III Acts, Entitled:

"M A M M A,"

MADAME BARTON-BOOTH,

Kindly Assisted by well-known Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.

Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Plans at Messrs. S. ROSE AND CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE,

DISCONTINUANCE OF SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON FRIDAYS.

WITH reference to the Notice, dated the eighth of June last, the public are advised that as the SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN, which now leaves Bombay, at 17-30 o'clock, on FRIDAYS only, for Poona, is not patronised sufficiently to make it remunerative, it will be discontinued and not run on FRIDAY next, the twenty-eighth instant, or until further notice.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-second of August, 1896.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

SEVERAL ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS will be WANTED shortly for construction—divisions and applications, with COPIES of testimonials, will now be received. Only experienced men need apply. All particulars regarding salary and security may be ascertained from the AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, B. N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 21st September 1896, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January 1897.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th August, 1896.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
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Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
the Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-6 per dozen. Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL ETAILE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and cotton piece-goods, and the following:—

Teak and black-wood household furniture such as sofas and easy chairs, double and single almyras, wardrobe, marble table, teapoys, cabinet, hatstand, writing table, glass and crockery.

6 cases each 50 dozens Jean Marie Farina's eau-de-cologne.

About 200 dozens pink, blue, gold border coffee cups and saucers.

17 pairs gentlemen's Balmoral brown lace boots.

About 100 pairs Carriage Lamps.

The property of Alfred Pell, Esq.

1 oblonized iron framed square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, imported by Rose and Co., in very good order.

1 "Crypto" front driving safety bicycle with bell.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. E. Boucher, consisting of wearing apparel, leather portmanteaus, writing table, chairs and easy chairs, sample counters, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand strong-built brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light strong victoria.
1 second-hand safety bicycle with spare tyre.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF A MEDICAL DISPENSARY AT DHOBITALAO NEAR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MARKET.

Under instructions from Bai Jerbai, widow of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Dhobitalao, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst, at 2 p.m.—

The whole of the fittings, furniture, medicines, drugs, &c., of the Dispensary, also surgical instruments of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano, by John Broadwood, English standing clock, fancy table and wall ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, fiddles, China matting, etc., the property of Mr. N. N. DE VIDA, changing residence.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE SITUATE IN TARACHEE WADY NEAR CHEERA BAZAR.

Under instructions from Bankoo Dhurma, Heeria Gowria, Ooma Motia, Bhowan Motia and Vithal Padma, the owners, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell at the premises by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground whereof Cullianjee Hurgowan is the Fazandar with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3328 and Street No. 26, situate near Cheera Bazar in Tarachee Wady, containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 20 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the house of Radhabhai, on or towards the West by the property of S. Hormasjee Battliwalla, on or towards the North by the property of Raghoba Succaram, and on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhoy Preacher, and which said property is now in the occupation of the owners and their tenants.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th August, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY on the north side of Girgaum Back-road, leading to the Girgaum Police Office.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Sora, wife of Vijbhookandas Nagardas, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 19th September, 1891, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back road leading to the Girgaum Police Office, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 294 and four-ninths square yards, which said piece of land is registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 296, new No. 2012, old Survey No. 2, and new Survey No. 2-7491, and which said dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 6519, Street No 77, and the said premises are bounded on the east by the property of Dinanath Gangadhur, on the west partly by the property of Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee and partly by the property of Dadabhoy and Firozshaw Cowasjee Hormusjee Gandevibhoy, on the north by a sweeper's passage of three feet in width belonging to the premises hereby granted but to be used in common by the owners of the above house and the owners of the adjoining premises, which with the premises now being described formerly belonged to Burjorjee Manockjee deceased and by the property now or late of Dinshaw Jamshedjee Battliwalla, and on the south by the Girgaum Back road aforesaid, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Sorabjee Morwanjee Kisa and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th August, 1896.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5'-6" Gauge).

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nundurbar in the Khandeish Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Rutlam. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

THE GUZERAT FEEDER RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882).

Capital Rs. 10 Lakhs into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

(With power to increase the Capital).

Office of the Company—Opposite KARANJA GARDEN,—AHMEDABAD.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining SHARES are requested to send for the Prospectus from the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI TRICUMLAL & Co., at Ahmedabad.

THE PROPOSED NEW HOSPITAL AT MAHABLESHWAR.

LADY HARRIS' HOSPITAL.

IT has been found to be impossible to secure a site at MAHABLESHWAR which would be suitable for the above Hospital, and a proposal has, therefore, been made to apply the money collected by Surgeon-Major-General P. S. TURNBULL, to the enlargement and alteration of the building now used as the Civil Hospital.

As this proposal, if adopted, will involve a radical departure from one of the original conditions under which the money was subscribed, viz., that the Hospital should be on an improved site, the Surgeon-General is of opinion that the subscribers to the Fund should have the opportunity of withdrawing their subscriptions if they cannot support the new proposal.

Any subscribers, therefore, who may wish the return of their subscriptions are requested to kindly communicate with the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, Bombay.

Letters should reach the Surgeon-General's Office as above notified before September 30th, 1896.

By Order,

S. E. PRALL, *Surgeon-Captain*,
Acting Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Aug, 1896.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS.....£10,695,969
REVENUE.....£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.
INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.
LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurances issued at moderate rates.
9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.
The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME .....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS .....£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12,865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 30 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
P. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING,

NEW GOODS,
BLUE SERGES,
AND
ALL WOOL FLANNELS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, Chemical and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

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BOMBA

TO-DAY.—m. High water, Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6-7m. Low water, 5-31m., 6or Poona, 10-30 a.m. Departure of H. E. the Gove Municipal Corporation, 3 p. Co., Forbes Street, Sassoon Spinning and We prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m. 3 p.m. Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunc mers Chyebassa, Ponani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—Thse steamers Kirkdale and Kaveri entered, a Saturday. Hydaspes left the doc steamers Imaum and Matiana left the doc Friday and Saturday, respectively.

LIBRARY.—Messrs. Kulliandas THE BHULESH and Runchoddas Tribhowandas Keshavdas, J. this library by becoming its life- have patronis members.

BALL.—There will be a match between representing the Services and Civilians, RUGBY F tween teams at 5-30, sharp. The following will repre- this evenit Civilians :—Back—H. Edie. backs—P. F. sent the Fischer, J. E. John and L. S. Hudson. forwards—A. backs J. E. P. White, J. D. Moore, W. Sell, F. Econo F. Brewin, G. Forsyth, and F. Greene. Re- Dodg Mr. St. John. fere

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHA- PUR.—A deputation on behalf of the Maratha Akyechhu Sabha of this place waited upon his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, on Saturday, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria Terminus, on his departure for his capital to bid him good-bye. Among those present were : Messrs. R. B. Malap, K. R. Korgavkar, Drs. L. B. Dangalkar and Y. B. Powar, Messrs. R. B. Nakhwa, J. H. Patil, V. Dadaji, K. A. Keluskar, M. G. Powar, N. V. Kandalkar, V. S. Naringrekar, S. V. Kir, and others. The Maharaja was garlanded by the president, Mr. R. B. Malap, and books published by some of the members at the Sabha in promotion of its objects were presented to the Maharaja. His Highness accepted them with pleasure, and assured the deputation that he would always take a keen interest in the well-being of the institution, which aims in chief at the amelioration of the condition of the Hindu backward classes.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS IN TECHNOLOGY.—An examination was held in Bombay, last May, by the City and Guilds of London Technical Institute, in the hall of the Blanchaji School, under the supervision of a local committee, consisting of Mr. E. D. Talati, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. B. B. Patel, and others. The results of this examination have been received by the last mail. Dr. H. K. Tavaria has obtained a first class in the Honours' Grade in Electro-Metallurgy, and Mr. Kaikhosro Edalji Talati, first class in leather tanning. The following passed the first examination in Electric Lighting :—Messrs. A. B. Darukhanawalla, M. D. Darukhanawalla, J. R. Umrigar, and P. B. Daruwalla. The following passed the certificate(final) examination in Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power :—Messrs. Fazal Bhimji, A. B. Darukhanawalla, J. R. Umrigar, and M. D. Darukhanawalla. All the successful students in electric lighting were instructed in the subject by Dr. Tavaria, who holds a teacher's certificate in electrical engineering from the City and Guilds Institute, London.

A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE.—Among the passengers who left for England by the P. and O. mail steamer Oriental were Mr. and Mrs. Rustom D. N. Wadia, whose marriage, on the 16th inst., was announced in our columns. Mr. Wadia is a distinguished Master of Arts of the Bombay University. He is the eldest son of Mr. D. N. Wadia, M.A., the well-known principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Benevolent Institution. Like his father before him, he was a Senior Fellow of Elphinstone College, where he had a brilliant career. His chief object in going to England is to be called to the bar. Mrs. Wadia is a well educated young Parsee lady, who speaks English almost like an Englishwoman. She is besides an accomplished pianist. A large number of friends went on board to see this happy couple off. Among those present were: Dr. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dady Manockjee Limjee, Mr. and Mrs. Framjee Cooverjee Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dady N. Dadysett, Mrs. and the Misses Pestonjee Hormarjee Wadia, Mrs. J. E. Mody, Mr. Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, Mr. Manordass Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Mr. F. N. Furdoonjee, Mr. Ardeshir Dhanjeebhoy, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, and several others.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF DRINK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Richard Arthur Smith, an Eurasian, aged twenty-three years, lately a fitter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway's Workshops at Parel. The deceased resided with his parents at Ripon Road, and lost his father only five days previous to his death at the J. J. Hospital. Deceased was addicted to drink, and whenever he got money he used to spend it in liquor. About 9 o'clock, on the night of the 9th ultimo, Smith took his supper, and having had two glasses of country liquor, went out. About 4 o'clock,on the following morning, the mother heard deceased cry out "Oh Lord,I have fallen down." She immediately left her bed, and went to a window, and on looking out, saw deceased lying on the road immediately below the window. The mother went down and picked him up, when he complained of pain in the back. He was then placed in a cab and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the spine. An operation was performed on the same day, and he appeared to be much relieved after it, and showed slight symptoms of improvement. He subsequently grew worse and died on Friday afternoon. Deceased when picked up from the ground was smelling of liquor, and it was evident that he must have lost his balance and fallen down the window, while looking out. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OVATION.

MR. VIRCHAND RAGHAVJI, B.A., the Apostle of the Jain Religion, as already noticed by us, received during the last week addresses and honours at the hands of his co-religionists and others previous to his departure for America, with his wife and family. But the most cheering ovation to him was reserved until the time of his departure by the P. and O. s.s. Oriental, when the Jains, men, women, and children, turned out in vast masses to make the occasion a unique one. A vast procession was formed at the house of Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal, secretary of the Jain Association of India, which, accompanied by tom-toms and drums, the sand banners, went first in the direction of Musjid Bunder, the thickest Hindu quarter of the city, and thence along Frere Road to the Bunder, where Mr. Virchand and his family embarked in the Oriental. Over two thousand persons formed part of the procession, including Messrs. Premchand Roychand, Panalal Poonumchand, Virchand Dipchand, Talkchand, Manekchand, Vassonjee Tricumjee, Champsey Parbat, Abhechand Raghavji, Chunilal Panalal, Amirchand P. Parmar, Dyabhoy Gholsajee, Manekchand Kapoorchand, &c. In the rear of the procession was a carriage-and-pair, in which sat Mr. Virchand, his son, and some gentlemen of his caste, followed by another, in which were his children, his wife, and his sister. At Mandvie Bunder the procession was stopped near the place of business of the firm of Seth Nursey Natha, and Mr. Virchand received anovation, his forehead being painted with red powder and good wishes being offered for his success and prosperity. On the Frere Road, a number of Jain females came out of their houses, and in honour of Mr. Virchand, sang songs of joy and rejoicing and painted the foreheads of himself, his wife, and son with red powder, &c., as is done on the occasion of marriages among Hindus.They were further honoured with showers of flowers, emblematical of good wishes. On his arrival at the bunder, Mr. Virchand received presents of shawls, sarrees, and gold mohurs, of the value of about Rs. 2,500, from several of those present. Mr. Amirchand P. Parmar presented a handsome gold watch to Mrs. Virchand. On behalf of the Jain Mangal Music Club, songs, especially composed in honour of Mr. Virchand, were sung at the bunder by some of the members of the club. A novel feature of the interesting proceedings was the presence of some fifty Jain ladies, who took a part in the demonstration in honour of their departing co-religionist, and went through a peculiar Hindu process of expressing parting good wishes and greetings. An affecting scene took place as Mr. Virchand was about to enter the steam-launch which was to take him to the steamer. He and his wife and his son fell at the feet of his aged mother, whose blessings and good wishes were offered them in a manner which moved the spectators almost to tears. A deputation of Jain gentlemen escorted the party to the mail steamer and returned ashore at a late hour in the afternoon.

A CURIOUS custom prevails among Roumanian peasant. When a Roumanian girl is of a marriageable age, her trousseau, which has been carefully woven by her mother and herself, is placed in a painted wooden box. When a young man thinks of asking to be allowed to pay his attentions to the girl, he is at liberty first to open the box, which is always placed conveniently near and examine the trousseau. If he be satisfied with the quantity and quality of the dowry, he makes a formal application for the girl's hand ; but if not, he is quite at liberty to retire.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice withen the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath ; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations

LECTURE ON CARLYLE, HIS WORKS AND HIS AGE.

A LECTURE on the above subject was delivered to the Literary Society of the Wilson College, on the 19th instant, at 5-45 p.m. Professor MacMillan presided, and the hall was filled.

The first half of the lecture was occupied with a sketch of the life of Carlyle, the period in which he studied and wrote, and the circumstances under which he produced his works. An attempt was made to estimate Carlyle as a master of style, as a critic of literature, and as a thinker and moralist. Towards the end the lecturer said :—Carlyle's writings in History or Politics may be placed in two divisions, those referring to the past, those dealing with the present. Carlyle as a politician has not been highly esteemed ; his weakness is perhaps more prominent than his strength ; yet his influence has been very great. He was a Radical and a Conservative—all that the Whigs hate, as he said—and each in earnest, each in a way of his own, both at the same time, though with the one element preponderating in youth, the other in age. Radicalism as it actually existed was (he wrote) a "sad necessity unfit for me, conservatism not unfit only but also false for me." After the first Reform Bill days were over he diverged from his former friends and from Liberals generally in his opinions regarding Representative Government and the further lowering of the Franchise. On the first point at least it can hardly be doubted that he was wrong. It is the want of a representative character that has made the House of Lords so worthless an assembly ; it is its presence that prevents members of the Commons from betraying their trusts and from preferring personal considerations to the country's welfare. Nor was Carlyle or any other able to name a serious alternative policy. Something also of his limitation or lack of initiative is seen in the case of the Irish question which he crossed the Channel to study, but with regard to which he could only pronounce helplessness. He desired like Milton an 'aristocracy of talent ;' he believed like Burke that only Virtue and Wisdom possessed rights ; he called for a strong patriotic Ruler, but the continuous provision of such he could only entrust to the Almighty. Yet his political principles were in the main profound and true. A strong Ruler he desired. Who that has watched the currents of events does not know that the standing vice of Governors and Administrators is "weakness !" Weakness is the bane of aristocratic mediocrities. The elements of statesmanship are justice and courage. Only the just can be strong ; only the strong can be great. Further he despised the middle class maxims of the time, and all the theories of political economists. Supply and demand, free competition in trade, Government non-interference, the ideas of which such were the watchwords he regarded as both false and ruinous. Social legislation, he said in 1838, was the need to which the whole country would respond. His principles on this point are now in the air and in the minds of all. Two of his main remedies were Emigration, not yet sufficiently encouraged, and National Education, the promotion of which at last hasbeen a main work of three Liberal ministries. For the rest, a stern morality ; not rights but duties ; not individual convenience and fancied liberty but national strength and greatness. Turning to History we find politics of the past we note first his "French Revolution." This book is remarkable in two ways : (1) for its descriptive power. It is full of portraits of men and vivid pictures of events ; they pass in rapid succession and in endless variety. (2) For its philosophy of history. The French Revolution appeared a supreme manifestation of the forces that are moving the world ; a great assertion of Fact in the face of all unrealities ; a conclusive proof of the presence of a stern Providence determining all destinies. So the book marks the evolution of a Drama, beginning with the overthrow of rottenness and passing through storm and blood and fiery tempest to the other darknesses of war-conflagration and new despotism. So the work has been regarded as a Prose-epic whose value as literature—apart from its merit as an historical record—is permanent. On English history his only work is his "Cromwell." With Cromwell Carlyle was prepared to sympathise by the Puritan atmosphere in which he was reared. And Cromwell's work was the strong man's work—the battlefield, in the Senate house and in the Foreign office—whom he longed to know. Carlyle's achievement for Cromwell's memory has however been generally exaggerated. Mr. Frederick Harrison, e. g., has just stated (in the "Forem") that formerly all judgment was condemnation and that one man was able to reverse the universal sentiment. Such statements are easily disproved. The sketch by Macaulay in his essay on Hallam's History (1828) which he wrote may be read as an early monument of Macaulay's historic genius—contains what his practically Carlyle's view. Nor was Hallam's opinion of the Lord Protector very condemnatory. English Nonconformists had never ceased to cherish with affection the memory of their greatest representative. It is true he was officially blackguarded, and Pope has assigned to him as to Bacon a single verse exhausting the malice of the enemy :—

See Cromwell damned to everlasting fame.

But not in officialism and not in Oxford are the judgments of England to be read. Moreover the truer establishment of Cromwell's name is not quite separate from the triumph of Liberalism and of principles of Government which in the Protectorate were anticipated two centuries before. But Carlyle gave reasons for the faith that placed the warriorstatesman on the throne of renown. He disintered the sharp words, broken utterances,letters and memorials that remained to testify the spirit of the man ; he made them exhibit his motives and movements, his inner thoughts and his struggles for his country's cause. He made Enlishmen proud of Cromwell, and this work more than any other pre-acted favourably on its author's popularity. As an historical essay it prepared the way for the monumental life-study (not yet completed) of Mr. Gardiner. Carlyle's greatest work—his Life of Frederick—has been described by himself as the essence of innumerable biographies. Essences, extracts of meat—that is what his manner of hard reading has given us. The expansive power of imagination he had not, in possession or desire. And this leads us to his fundamental conception of History. It is simply the record of what great men have accomplished in the world. Great men are the makers of events. If multitudes have cooperated with them it is because the Leaders in whom the fire burned brightand strong havekindledthe flame in the others. That was Carlyle's judgment and it looks to-day truer than ever. We have seen the grand achievements of a few men—Cavour, Bismark, Gladstone,Gambetta: and we have seen how with the loss of a great chief power may depart. Nevertheless is but a half-truth, a one-sided fragment of fact. There are streams of tendency on which all men are borne, mysterious movements of national thought or feeling so regular, so subject to law that though the future be dark we can trace in the past an onward continuity of intellectual or social life ; and we can also see in one nation's history the image of another's. Nor is any cause ultimately lost through the loss of its Leader. Men will march forward, hours of glory will break though no leader arise, or though leaders betray. And sometimes silently great results are accomplished as if by accident or stealth. The opposite view, which brings personality under fixed law and makes the greatest men creatures and not creators of their age has been expounded to our time by M. Taine. It also is an extreme ; but it is an attempt to make history scientific. That there is a law of movement, a principle of Evolution, running through all ages is surely probable. The lives of nations are, not without reason, compared to the lives of individuals. And on a wider scale that embraces the smaller epochs of nationalities there can he traced something of fixed method and final cause. In the words of Tennyson :—

Through the ages one increasing purpose runs
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.

The poetic mind will, with Shakespeare and Carlyle, prefer to look at the personal elements ; the scientific mind will with Gibbon regard the ages of man as a continuous and progressive whole. Perfect knowledge is impossible. Diversities cannot always be harmonised. These theories may be accepted as supplentary. Truth is wide enough for both. Nor is this duality of view less true of literary than it is of civil history. Carlyle lecturing on European culture confined himself to the master-minds. The more philosophic instinct we see in De Quincey whose attitude is thus summarised by Professor Masson. "It was at Oxford that he first felt the necessity of organising his knowledge of English Literature, and regarding it no longer as a mere splendid phenomenon or sky of so many hundreds of scattered stars of different degrees of brilliancy, but as a vast and vital whole that could be grasped in a History. Thenceforward while Chaucer, Spenser .... were dearer and more distinct to him than ever individually he could contemplate that great flow of the national thought through successive centuries which though it seemed to eddy round those individualities as so many independent and inserted marvels had really caused them and stationed them where they were." That is to say, the poets and great writers of a nation may be regarded as a varied sky of luminaries some of which are grouped in constellations while the vast majority stand individual, unrelated. Such was Carlyle's view while to De Quincey or to Taine a truer figure of the intellectual life is that of a great Tree which in each successive month or season of the long national year bears a new manner of fruit, so that beneath variety of form or colour or clustering there is continuity of spirit and life.

I feel it a great honour that I should have been asked to take the chair at this meeting of the Wilson College Literary Society. First, if you will allow me to mention them, on personal grounds. As the first syllable of my name clearly indicates, I am myself a Scotchman. This College is Scotch and bears the name of a highly honoured and typical Scotchman. The professors are Scotch, the lecturer is a Scott, and the subject of the lecture, as has been well demonstrated to you this afternoon, was one of the greatest Scotchmen that ever lived. In fact, almost everything around me is Scotch except the members of the audience, and they, as being mainly students of a Scotch college, should be sufficiently Scotch in sympathy to enter into my feelings to a certain extent.

But apart from personal and patriotic consideration, it is an honour to preside at this meeting, because such literary societies as this do good work, and whatever good work they do must especially redound to the credit of the Wilson College Literary Society. Honour to whom honour is due. I believe I am right in asserting that the idea of giving public lectures at our colleges was started by this college. The good idea was caught up and carried out by other colleges, both here and at Poona, and latterly by that excellent institution, the students' brotherhood, which combines moral with intellectual instruction. But to the Wilson College Literary Society belongs the credit of initiating such series of public lectures, and perhaps I may add of carrying out the scheme with greater constancy and perseverance than its friendly rivals. That the institution of such public lectures is a good movement is very plain, especially in a country like India, where man is separated from man, and man from woman by barriers of caste, religion, language, and race. India is a land of disunion, and such assemblies as we now see before us tend to promote communion and friendly intercourse and sympathy. There is scarcely enough intercourse between the colleges and the leading minds who guide the destinies of this great city. College students live too much to themselves. Too many of them are so buried in their books that they take little interest in what is going on around them. In this great and energetic commercial city. Also the leaders of active life and thought in this city are apt to forget the existence of the colleges. This want is remedied by public lectures, which on the one hand extend the sphere of university influence beyond the college walls, and on the other give college students opportunities of seeing and hearing leading public men like Dr. Waters, Mr. Chandavarkar, and Mr. Ranade, who, I see, have promised to give lectures before the end of the term. These lectures also give old members of the colleges good opportunities of revisiting at intervals their old colleges and keeping up their connection with their alma mater. They are also admirable in that they foster unselfish intellectual interest. The Indian student is accused, not without reason, of regarding knowledge as a means rather than as an end, of merely studying to pass examinations in order that by so doing he may get on in life. It is therefore a great satisfaction to see so many of you here listening to a lecture which,though full of valuable instruction in the truest sense of the word,will probably not add a single mark to the total of any of the audience who are candidates in the approaching Previous and B.A. examinations. A lecture like this which introduces us to a great thinker, whose works lie outside the ordinary university curriculum, is of the highest value. It stimulates our thoughts, impels us to renewed efforts to do well in the battle of life. It often happens that the hearing of a lecture on some great intellectual and moral character is the turning point in a man's career. On all these grounds series of public lectures are of great value and deserve every encouragement. Perhaps I may be thought to have been irrelevant in making these general remarks in moving a vote of thanks for a special lecture on Carlyle. But on consideration it will be seen that those general remarks are not by any means beside the question. In proportion to the excellence and value of such a series of lectures must be the thanks that we owe to those who, like Mr. Scott, undergo the labour, the very considerable labours of preparing such lectures for our edification. Besides it would be superfluous for me to add any remarks of my own to the eloquent account of his life and work that you have just heard. The chief element for an instructive lecture on a great man is that the lecturer should be in full sympathy with the subject of his lecture. Mr. Scott not only sympathises with Carlyle, but also resembles Carlyle in being a Scotchman, and, like many Scotchmen having a touch of poetical fire underlying a character of earnestness verging on austerity. We had therefore every reason to expect that Mr. Scott would give us a fine and stimulating lecture on Carlyle and our expectations have not been disappointed.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

THE PEOPLE'S FREE LIBRARY.

At the request of Mr. Damodherdas Goverdhaudas, Dr. J. Pollen, I.C.S., the Acting Collector of Bombay, paid a visit, on Saturday evening, to the People's Free Reading Room and Library, situated opposite the Barsar Gate Gardens. He was received at the entrance by Messrs. Damodherdas Goverdhandas, Hasumbhoy Vishram, D. E. Wacha, Sadanand T. Bhandare, and other gentlemen. After going round the library with Mr. Damodherdas and Mr. Wacha, and making enquiries about the working of the institution, Dr. Pollen, who seemed highly gratified at what he saw, addressing the audience, said he was, with the permission of the Committee, about to break one of the rules of the Institution, which enjoined silence. He need hardly say that he was very much pleased at the useful work the institution was doing for the enlightenment of the hundreds of visitors who daily congregated there. One of the greatest philosophers Bacon, had told them that some books were to be tasted, some swallowed, and others to be chewed and digested. Here were provided for them in a very interesting and inviting manner, by the enlightened benevolence of the founder—all classes of books, and he had, no doubt, the large number of readers whom he found before him, profited themselves in the manner Bacon suggested. Here was an institution in which knowledge was freely placed at the disposal of all high and low, rich and poor without distinction, and without restraint, and he trusted that the example set by the generous founder of this library, which is unique of the whole of India, would be followed by his richer fellow-citizens. He could see that for the number of people who took advantage of the library, the space at their disposal was very inadequate, and if it had been in his power to give away land for the more spacious building, which Mr. Damodherdas proposes to erect, he would have very willingly done so. But the powers of the Collector of Bombay are, in this matter, more limited than of the Collectors in the Mofussil. He found, Mr. Wacha had been telling him that Government, as a rule, were very chary of granting free lands even for public purposes. He could appreciate and understand the chariness of Government. Public bodies like the Municipality and the Port Trust, useful undoubtedly as were their objects, represented particular interests. The Municipality represented the rate-payers and the Port Trust those who paid the port-dues. Government, on the other hand, had to look after the interests of the whole population of the Presidency, and thus they had to be very scrupulous in seeing that all interests were treated alike. As, however, the benefits of this Free Reading Room and Library were open, not only to the Local residents, but to the inhabitants of the whole Presidency, he should think that the application for a free plot of ground, which Mr. Damodherdas contemplated making, would have a fair chance of appealing to the sympathy and favourable consideration of Government. If the application came to him in his official capacity, Mr. Damodherdas might rest assured that it would have his hearty support. (Cheers). The Library had been in existence for the past five years, and he could safely predict that its useful career would extend over five hundred years more. Before parting with them, he would again thank Mr. Damodherdas for his enlightened benevolence, and, in doing so, he expressed not only his own, but echoed the sentiment of all those present. (Cheers).

Mr. Damodherdas thanked Dr. Pollen for his kind visit, and said that he was grateful to him for the kindly and sympathetic manner in which he had spoken of his small services, for the enlightenment of his fellow-citizens. Whatever success the library might have attained, had been mainly due to the practical suggestions, and the general supervision of his friend, Mr. D. E. Wacha.

In conclusion, Mr. D. E. Wacha thanked Dr. Pollen cordially for the trouble he had taken in visiting the Library and the appreciative sympathy he had shown with the aims and objects of the institution. It was a happy thing, he said, to find such a highly cultured gentleman filling the Collectorship of Bombay. His promise to advance the interest of the library was in keeping with the generous sympathy he had evinced, since his arrival among them, in the public and charitable institutions of the city.

Mr. Damodherdas garlanded the distinguished visitor, who then left amidst the cheers of the company assembled.

THE final game of the Bangalore Tournament for the Challenge Cup was played on Wednesday afternoon in per ect weather before a large concourse of spectators. The contending teams were the 21st Hussars and the local Gymkhana composed as previously named. For the first three minutes' play the Gymkhana held the Hussars to their half, keeping them on the defensive, and finally the Gymkhana scored a subsidiary. Shortly after DeMontmorency rom a good run hit a goal by a long shot, and from this moment the fortunes of the game seemed turned in favour of the Hussars, who assumed the offensive and kept on scoring. About the middle of the first quarter, Wyndham and Garstin collided, and both came down, the former being knocked out of time, but after a while he resumed play. He is peculiarly unfortunate, for in Monday's game he was also towled over and had an ugly fall. At the conclusion of the full-time the Hussars came out victors by seven goals and six subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wettooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 320, Mint Road, Mr. Bezonji Pallonji, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read :—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their sixth report and the audited statement of accounts made up for the period ending 30th June 1896. Your company has pressed 9,490 bales and ginned 4,882½ bojas of kapas during the season against 5,167 bales and 1,350 bojas during the preceding year. It will be seen from the statement of accounts that your company has made a net profit of Rs. 15,831-12-3, including the balance of Rs. 70-7-8 brought forward from the last year's account, which your directors propose to appropriate in the manner following : To payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 55 per shares, Rs. 11,000; to carry to reserve fund account, Rs. 2,000; to carry to equalization of dividend account, Rs. 2,000; bonus to Company's employes account, Rs. 200, and to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 631-12-3 ; —total Rs. 15,831-12 3. Mr. Assur Veerjee having rendered very valuable services to the company ever since its formation, his resignation of office of the director ex-officio was accepted with great regret, and your directors have appointed his son, Mr. Khimjee Assur, in his place, which appointment you are requested to confirm. The machinery in your press and ginning factories is kept in thorough working order. Your press and ginning buildings, including gins, are insured to the extent of Rs. 35,000 during the working season. In compliance with clause 90 of the company's articles of association, Mr. Bazonjee Pallonjee retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election under clause 91. You are requested to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

The report, together with the audited statements of accounts made up to 30th June 1896, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 55 per share was declared. The nomination of Mr. Khimji Assur as director ex-officio, in place of Mr. Assur Virji, resigned, was confirmed. Mr. Bezonji Pallonji, who retired by rotation was re-elected director of the company. Mr. Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner was re-appointed auditor of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 75 per annum. The customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

THE preliminary memorondum on the Bombay sesamum crop for season 1890-97 is as follows :—(Information up to 5th August.) Sowings still in progress. Information incomplete. Injury from heavy July rain reported from places.

Gujarat.—Early sown crop damaged by late heavy rains in south. Elsewhere condition good

Deccan.—Sowing rain scanty in the east and crop, where sown, withered. Here recent rain improved prospects, and favoured further sowings. Damage from late excessive rain reported from Khandeish and Nasik. Elsewhere crop fair.

Karnatak.—In Bijapur sowing rain deficient, and sown crop withering in places. Elsewhere area normal and except where damaged by excessive late rain, crop in fair condition.

Konkan.—Incessant rain in Kolaba has not permitted full sowings. Elsewhere area normal and crop fair to middling. In Thana and Kolaba crop suffered owing to excessive rain.

Sind.—Sowings continue, and large increases expected here owing to early inundation and plentiful water-supply. Sown crop fair to good.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The preliminary memorandum on the cotton crop for the early Districts of the Deccan only for the season 1890-97 is given as under :—(Estimates up to 5th August.) Information incomplete. Sowings not complete in south. Reported area 8½ lakhs acres or 13 per cent. below normal. Of this 80 per cent. is credited to Khandeish and 9 per cent. to Nasik and Ahmednagar each. Early in the season first sown crop withered in places for want of seasonable rain and necessitated a resowing. Later on, crop suffered from excessive rain at end of July which either washed away seedlings or rotted those in low lands and turned them yellow. Area in Khandeish and Nasik expected to show reduction. Condition good in Ahmednagar. Elsewhere fair.

CHINA NEWS.

WHEN our last mail issue closed the Colony was in the throes of a typhoon, the most serious since 1874. Fortunately, ample notice of the approach of the typhoon was issued from the Observatory, so that the community, and especially the seafaring population, was able to take precautionary measures to prevent the disaster. Nearly the whole of the shipping in the harbour sought shelter in the bays of refuge in the vicinity and the smaller Chinese craft got into shelter. One European, Mr. Norman Jay (an artist), in command of a small trading schooner, was drowned whilst attempting to land from his stranded vessel during the height of the typhoon, and several Chinese lost their lives. The lighthouse keepers at Gap Rock had a very trying experience. The Rock was a wash throughout the typhoon, and the landing derrick was carried away. The lighthouse was not damaged. Portions of the Colony have suffered severely, and the aggregate amount of damage must be very great. Scarcely a house at Kowloon and at the Peak escaped undamaged. At Macao and Canton much havoc was wrought, the damage to the Praya at Macao being estimated at dols. 50,000. Many lives were lost, and it is feared the loss of life will ere death long him that Government, as a rule, were very chary of granting free lands even for public purposes. He could appreciate and understand the chariness of Government. Public bodies like the Municipality and the Port Trust, useful undoubtedly as were their objects, represented particular interests. The Municipality represented the rate-payers and the Port Trust those who paid the port-dues. Government, on the other hand, had to look after the interests of the whole population of the Presidency, and thus they had to be very scrupulous in seeing that all interests were treated alike. As, however, the benefits of this Free Reading Room and Library were open, not only to the Local residents, but to the inhabitants of the whole Presidency, he should think that the application for a free plot of ground, which Mr. Damodherdas contemplated making, would have a fair chance of appealing to the sympathy and favourable consideration of Government. If the application came to him in his official capacity, Mr. Damodherdas might rest assured that it would have his hearty support. (Cheers). The Library had been in existence for the past five years, and he could safely predict that its useful career would extend over five hundred years more. Before parting with them, he would again thank Mr. Damodherdas for his enlightened benevolence, and, in doing so, he expressed not only his own, but echoed the sentiment of all those present. (Cheers).

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Mr. Damodherdas garlanded the distinguished visitor, who then left amidst the cheers of the company assembled.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21th August, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. Barrow ; next for duty, Lieut. Robertson.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. D. Pinder ; next for duty, Corporal Traylen.

3. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

4. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Zurhorst ; next for duty, Sergt. Coates.

5. There will be 25 pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th August, 1896.

1. 2nd Lieut. E. M. Deane will command "C." Company till further orders.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BR.-GENL. JOHN GATACRE, C.B., Commanding, Poona District.

Poona, Monday, 24th August 1896.

Assault-at-Arms.—With reference to D. O. No. 383 of 17th August, 1896, it is notified for information that the Presidential Assault-at-Arms will take place on and from Friday the 28th instant to Saturday the 5th September, 1896.

IT is said that the quivering of the aspen's leaves is due to the fact of the leaf-stalk being flat on the sides, and so thin about the middle that the slightest breath of wind sets all the leaves wagging horizontally. A single leaf plucked off and taken by the end of the leaf-stalk between the thumb and the fore-finger admirably illustrates the peculiarity of the aspen.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	36 19	34 39	30 39	34 10
Saturday, August 22	0 12	0 2	0 13	0 1
Sunday, August 23	0 0	0 11	0 1	0 25
Total..	36 31	34 49	30 53	34 36
Total fall to Aug. 23, 1895.	55 41	48 32	49 6	49 59
Total fall to Aug. 23, 1894.	70 50	57 1	58 5	50 21

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	269	3
August 20th	2	25
Total	271	28

KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered at Khandalla, up to the 22nd August is as follows :—

	In.	Cts.
August 16th	7	60
,, 17th	8	45
,, 18th	0	60
,, 19th	1	30
,, 20th	0	50
,, 21st	1	80
,, 22nd	0	50
	20	75
Previously registered	237	74
Total	258	49

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·615	Calm.	2	90·2	75·9	68	...	20·70	+0·98
Agra	29·612	NW	1	93·2	73·0	60	...	16·56	—3·74
Cawnpore	29·620	W	3	89·8	79·6	89	0·10	10·38	...
Allahabad	29·602	WNW	3	83·1	77·3	91	0·95	18·05	—3·02
Jhansi	29·645	WNW	1	91·1	76·7	80	...	28·74	+1·70
Jacobabad	29·588	S	8	102·0	83·0	69	...	1·85	—0·66
Karachi	29·653	WSW	11	90·3	80·5	73	...	13·07	+7·72
Joypore	29·677	WSW	3	99·1	74·9	76	...	11·04	—7·81
Ajmere	29·696	W	4	85·4	75·6	90	...	23·95	+9·10
Deesa	29·718	SW	11	85·1	75·0	91	0·03	24·92	+5·81
Ah

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 33 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., L.I. Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Re. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

LOST.—A FOX-TERRIER, rough hair, white with black tail and black and tan face from Marine Lines on the evening of the 20th August. Rupees Five Reward to anyone taking the same to 35, Marine Lines.

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelcior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND STORES, Large Varied Local Stock maintained. Wholesale Rates for Important Orders. ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD; 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co, Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED, German Concertinas of the best manufacture only, expressly manufactured to our order to suit the Indian Climate. from Rs. 6, 8, 10 to Rs. 30—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AMRUTINE, PHYSICIANS, CHEMISTS, and the Public are agreed on its value as Brain and Muscle Tonic. Rs. 1-4 and 1-10 per bottle. Of all Principal Chemists.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

WANTED, for a LIFE ASSURANCE Co. in the first rank of British Offices Mofussil Agents for all the principal centres of the Bombay Presidency. Liberal Terms. Applicants must be well connected and influential and capable of influencing business. Apply stating qualifications to "A. B. C.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

BANJOES, Guitars, Violins, Autoharps and Musical goods of every description. The largest and best selection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—Liqueur Almonds, at Rs. 2-8 per lb. Chocolate Eggs containing Sweets, Re. 1-8 per lb., As. 2 each. Ordinary Sweets for School Children, etc., at As. 12 and 8 per lb.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHOLERA!!! During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Koliwad, Dr. H.L. BATLIWALLA (Manufacturer of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills) rendered Valuable Assistance to the Villagers by giving them free and with Marvellous success BATLIWALLA and Co.'s "CHOLERAL" the Specific for Cholera. Not a single man died who used the Choleral according to his directions, which we hereby certify.—(Sd.) Hira Mahadhoo, Narayan Raghoba Purkur, Dooga Kana Bhagat, Ramji Nagooji, Patells or Headmen of Worli, Koliwad Batliwalla and Co.'s "Choleral," may be had of all Chemists and Druggists. If there is any difficulty in obtaining it write or wire to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Madows Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles, Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS indispensable during the Monsoon, may be obtained at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

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SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

A CARD.

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HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment, charges 4. 1 per line extra.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,

VICTORIA ROAD,

BYCULLA.

2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.

First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.

TESTIMONIAL.

WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel, It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.

(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.

Proprietor,
I. L. D'AGUIAR.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND

COMMISSION STABLES.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 22.

A DECLINE of 1-8th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London, yesterday, at 113 1-8; the quotation for Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 120½. About £200,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th per cent. higher, at £64 1-8. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 5-16d., to 30 13-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent cheaper, at 66 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London half lower, at 4·85¼ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £80,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold, to this port. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The Indian Council further alloted yesterday 1¼ lakh of extra Bills on Bombay; 2¾ lakhs on Calcutta; and one lakh on Madras, at 1s. 2 1-8d., which shows an advance of 3-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 1-32d. on the higher price obtained for the extra Bills allotted on that day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained 1s. 1 7-8d.

To-day, there has been no change in the English Funds; but French Rentes in Paris have declined ¼ per cent., to 102¼; with Paris Exchange on London a centime higher, at francs 25·18. The market rates of discount in London have been put up 1-8th per cent. to-day, say to 1 per cent. for short Bills, and 1 1-8 per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. 3½ per cent. Government Securities have receded 3-16ths to £63 15-16. The price of Bar Silver is 1-8d. lower in London, at 30 11-16d. per oz.; but in New York half-a-cent higher is quoted, at 66¼ cents per oz.; with Exchange on London unaltered.

Linseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 32½s. per 416lbs., sellers, September-October shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and to-day, Reuter quotes Yellow Guzerat, Rapeseed, at 36 5-8s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and or next month, to Antwerp and Dunkirk, market easier; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 36½s. per 416lbs, sellers, shipment this and or next month, to Havre and Dunkirk, market easier.

A further advance of 1-8d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 17-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 13 points higher in all positions, at 4 41-64d. for August deliveries, and 4 7-16d. for December-January. In East Indian Cotton, Broach of all grades advanced also 3-32d. per lb., other descriptions being 1-16th higher. The market closed firmer; Surats and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were *nil*.

The Manchester Market was strong, with 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings quoted at 4s. 2d. per piece; 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, 5s. 2d.; 29 in. Jacconets, 9s. 1d.; 45 in Mulls, 2s. 2½d.; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 7¾d. per lb.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending on Friday were 7,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 36,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 2,000 bales less, at 46,000 bales. The week's Imports were larger, by 9,000 bales, at 17,000 bales, the total stock had diminished during the week by 33,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 549,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having been 5,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Americans is 1-16d. higher, at 4 19-32d.; but Arrivals are 1-6 4d. to 1-32d. lower. Surats are unchanged in value.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-8 cent, say to 8 5-16 cents per lb., but Futures advanced 27 points, both for September and December to 8·34 cents, and 8·41 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, compared with 400 bales last year and 3,300 bales the year before.

To-day, however, an advance of 5-16 cent has taken place in the price of ready Cotton in New York, at 8 5-8 cents per lb., but Futures have declined 4 points for September, at 8·30; and 5 points for December, at 8·41. The Receipts at the Ports are again 7,000 bales, going against 1,000 bales in 1895 and 2,500 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York, yesterday, was 7,070,000 bales, compared with 7,010,000 bales, visible a week ago.

To-day has been a pretty general holiday for *Cocoanut day*, and the Banks and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed; but a considerable business has been done in Cotton for exporters' account, the reported purchases summing up 3,200 bales, consisting of 100 Akola, at Rs. 190; 500 each of Bhavnagar, at Rs. 188-91, and Damargaum, at Rs. 194; 350 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 188-91; 300 Wudwan, at Rs. 188-91; 250 Ujain, at Rs. 190-2; 200 Khamgaum, at Rs. 190; and 100 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 180 per candy. The Mills have bought nothing. The market closed steady at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been steady, with a moderate export business passing; but prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,379 bales.
Wheat	3,913 cwts.
Linseed	1,211 ,,
Rapeseed	3,039 ,,
Poppyseed	770 ,,
Castorseed	1,802 ,,
Rice	6,037 ,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China right.
Amoor route interrupted between Radde and Khabarowka.
Madagascar mail closes at Durban at nine on Monday morning the 24th.
Cable Zanzibar and Mombassa interrupted. Mail for Mombassa closes at Zanzibar at noon on the 24th.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Friday the 28th.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th August 1896, on 1,673·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,16,000	1,10,000	4,000	2,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	69	63	2	137
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	5,11,000	6,38 000	18,000	11,67,000
Total for 6 weeks	6,27,000	7,48,000	22,000	13,97,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,25,807	1,20,315	4,411	2,50,533
Per mile of Ry do.	75	72	3	150
Total to corresponding date do.	7,18,417	11,86,389	37,156	19,41,962

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 20,533
Ditto to date ..... ,, 5,44,932

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 15th August 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	29,933	29,357	626	...	..	3,961
Parcels, &c.	39,684	24,228	15,396	...	51,723	...
Goods						
Other earnings	2,826	2,887	...	61	...	6,345
Total for week	72,493	56,532	15,961	...	...	...
Aggregate	4,83,935	4,42,538	...	...	41,417	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERLAIN—CHRISTIE—August 1, at Tunbridge Wells, Crawford T Chamberlain, C S I, son of late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart, to Augusta M, daughter of late Major-Gel J Crisie, C B.

NURSE—SYMONDS—August 4, at St George's, Edgbaston, Capt C G Nurse, of the Indian Staff Corps, to Ethel M, daughter of the late H Symonds.

SWINEY—FORT—July 22, at St Saviour's, Torquay, by the Rev A Swiney, M A, Rector of Bradfield St Clair, Suffolk, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev Forde Tichborne, M A, rector of Castle Caulfield, Co Tyrone, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and by the Rev H W Majendie, M A, vicar of the parish, Major George Walter Brandon Swiney, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, eldest son of the late Major-General Swiney, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, to Gertrude, fifth daughter of the late T Fort, Esqr, 5th Dragoon Guards, retired, of Merther, Torquay, and formerly of Lanesfield, Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

COWAN—July 27, J B Cowan, M D, LL D, Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow, Largs N B.

DAVIS—July 31, Lieut-Col A H Davis, Bombay Army, Beckenham, Kent, aged 55.

FORESTER-WALKER—August 1, Sir G F R Forester-Walker, Bart, Castleton, aged 71.

GORDON—August 5, at Orchard Leigh, Paignton, Devon, David Tyre Gordon, for many years in the employ of Messrs Robert Watson and Co, at Surdah, Bengal, aged 67.

RAJPUTANA.

DEATH.

BROWN—August 7, at Kherwarah, Rajputana, of heart disease, Lieut. Henry George Brown, 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Infantry, attached Meywar Bhil Corps, aged 30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—August 13, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev J Edwards, M A, of a son.

FISHER—August 21, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of T Fisher, of a daughter.

RICKETTS—August 17, at Purulia, the wife of A T Ricketts, of a daughter.

STUART-WILLIAM—August 9, at Nahan, the wife of W A Stuart-William, Executive Engineer, P W D, Sirmoor State, of a son.

TARLETON—July 22, at Bassein, Burma, the wife of W H Tarleton, Dist Supdt of Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

CONTARINI—August 18, at the Medical College, Calcutta, Sinaro, widow of Emmanuel Anastasio Contarini, aged 52.

FILOSE—August 12, at Morar, Gwalior, of Cholera, Jane Elizabeth, the dearly loved and much lamented wife of Colonel A J Filose, H H Scindia's Staff, aged 29 years and 7 months.

NIXON—August 17, at Jhansi, of cholera, George Michael Nixon, Civil Surgeon, Jhansi.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1896.

THE moment is opportune for making a general reconnaissance of the enormous territory to which Egypt is sending 12,000 men—under excellent British officers, it is true—to bring back to her allegiance. The conquest was begun half-a-century ago by Ibrahim Pasha, the vigorous lieutenant of his great father, Mahommed Ali. Many hard fought campaigns carried on with armies sixty thousand strong reduced the Soudan to subjection. It was successfully oppressed and plundered for many years, until the destruction of the Egyptian power at Tel-el-Kebir gave the Soudanese an opportunity of which they were not slow to avail themselves. 1882, the year in which the Mahdi raised the standard of revolt, the Egyptian Soudan was sub-divided into four sections—West Soudan, comprising Darfur, Kardofan, Bahr-el-Ghazal, and Dongola; Central Soudan made up of Khartoum, Senaar, Berber, Fashada and the Equatorial Province stretching along the Upper Nile to the great lakes; East Soudan along the Red Sea, and including Massowah Suakin, and Taka; and Harar, which abuts on to the Gulf of Aden to the east of Abyssinia and north of the Somali country. The Soudan is a region of great ethnical complexity. It occupies about 2,500,000 square miles, and the population has been estimated—roughly, of course—at 12,000,000. Colonel Stewart in his report divides the people into two main classes—blacks and Arabs,—but this is a very loose generalisation. In addition to the pure blacks, with whom are to be counted the descendants of those early Arab settlers who intermixed with them, and in addition to the pure Arabs, sedentary and nomadic, who are the dominant section, for they possess the brains and the property, there are the Hamites (or Kushites), who are divided into the Tibbus found in the north west of Darfur, the Bisharis, who dwell between the Red Sea and the Nile, and the Sahos, Bogos and Habahs, who inhabit the Massowah district; and the Nubians who are an original negroid stock to be met with everywhere. The Nubians who were Christians down to the fourteenth century are now Mahomedans of a wild type; the Arabs are fanatic Mahomedans, and most of the pure blacks are pure Pagans. The Arabs are inveterate slave-hunters. Their chief occupation is to make raids into out-of-the-way villages and to take captive as many men, women, and children as they can find there. They do no manual labour—the proud Arab scorns drudgery. He leaves that to his slaves and his women folk, who between them cultivate just about enough *dhaara* (a kind of millet) or corn to satisfy the wants of the tribe. Their lord and master goes about hunting, robbing, and fighting, looking after the welfare of his flocks—as a sort of gentleman farmer—first, and devoting all the remainder of his energies to slave-hunting and to war. The Arabs aided the Bashi Bazouks very materially to bring the country into a state of destitution, and we all know what share they have had in the events of recent years.

In the neighbourhood of the Nile as far south as Khartoum, which lies at the junction of the black and white tribes, the country is fairly rich and well adapted for cultivation. But the rest of the northern division to this point is almost a desert. West of the river between the capital and Kaka is found the long stretch of steppe-like land, with a few hill groups to break the monotony, where grow the gum trees and the mimosas. The Nomadic tribes who are found in the desert, here give place to settled dwellers in villages who satisfy their modest requirements out of the proceeds of the small patches of ground which they—or rather their wives and sisters—cultivate. Further south, the land becomes rich and diversified. The hill tracts are more wooded, and in them dwell the savage blacks who sometimes contrive to repel the Arab invasions. Some of these savages—those of Kordafan and Darfur, for instance—are of a red-brown colour, though their type is distinctly negro. They have bloodshot eyes and reddish teeth, and are very ignorant and very fierce to intruders when they see cause to suspect that their intentions are bad. They are, however, said to be easily controlled by kindness and firmness. An Arab merchant visited one of the outlying tribes on one occasion. He was the first they had seen, and they could not understand why his skin should be brown. They said he came into the world before his time, and got it into their heads that his skin was so thin that all his blood would spurt out if he were but pricked by a pin. One proposed to tap him to ascertain how long it would take to empty his veins. These blacks came to know the Arabs better before long, and they became acquainted also with the other slave-hunters. Slave hunting has in fact been the staple industry of the Soudan. Four years after the Egyptian conquest it was estimated that 40,000 slaves had been captured. About the year 1870 the number taken was put at 50,000 per annum. In 1853 European traders first visited the upper waters of the White Nile and very soon abandoned the search for ivory in favour of the much more lucrative trade of slave hunting. In 1860 the scandal became so great that they had to get rid of their stations by selling them to their Arab merchants, who paid a rental for them to the Egyptian Government. In 1869 Dr. Schweinforth estimated that twelve firms with headquarters at Khartoum maintained 11,000 soldiers in the Bahr Gazal. Sir Samuel Baker placed the number at 15,000, and he tells of one trader who assumed the sole right of slave hunting over 90,000 miles of territory. As for the nameless and countless atrocities committed by these men, have we not the united testimony of Speke, Grant, Baker, Schweinforth, Gordon, and others?

For a number of years after their conquest of the Soudan at the beginning of the third decade of this century the Egyptians left the prevailing forms of Government alone. They simply reinstated the majority of the Meliks or petty kinglets, to administer justice according to the precepts of the Koran, but subject of course to the suzerainity of Egypt. Before the invasion the village sheikhs collected the tithe—the only tax—for the Meliks, who shared it with the ruler to whom they owed allegiance. Mahommed Aly compelled the Meliks to pay over the bulk of the other taxes which he imposed to his representative, the Governor-General at Khartoum, which was made the capital of the Soudan because of its admirable position; and as long as he had, or thought he had, no reason to suspect that he was being robbed in respect of this impost, he did not interfere. But before long, he became dissatisfied and divided the whole country into three provinces ruled over by as many Turkish or Circassian Kaimahams (Lieutenant-Colonels) who reported regularly to the Governor-General. The provinces were subdivided into districts under Kashifs, each one of whom had under him forty irregular soldiers—Bashi Bazouks—to maintain order and to collect the indispensable revenue. The system was in the abstract well adapted for the country, but the Bashi Bazouks thought more of enriching themselves than of the welfare of the people, and before long pillage was reduced to a regular system. From the Governor and his Vakil down to the very lowest of the soldiers of fortune everyone plundered: for every piastre the Bashi Bazouks collected they robbed another from the peasants: extraordinary requisitions of grain, cattle, camels, butter, and leather were made for the troops; and the people were speedily reduced to such a state of abject poverty that Mahommed Aly found it expedient to visit the country himself and to institute a searching court of inquiry, the result of which was that bloodsucking officials were made to discourage their gains—not, however, for the benefit of the inhabitants, for the Viceroy confiscated everything for himself. The system remained unaltered down to 1857, when Said Pasha, horrified at the widespread misery which he found when he visited the Soudan, instituted some reforms, such as the appointment of local councils, to enquire once a year into the state of the country: the lowering of all taxes on irrigation, and the collection of taxes by the village sheikhs instead of by Bashi Bazouks. The reforms unhappily were very shortlived. Under Musa Pasha and Jafar Pasha matters became worse than ever. Sir Samuel Baker speaks of the former of these as "a rather exaggerated specimen of Turkish authorities in general, combining the worst of Oriental failings with the brutality of a wild animal. Of the result of the latter's rule, he has this to say: "I had observed with dismay a frightful change in the features of the country between Berber and the capital since my former visit. The rich soil on the banks of the river, which had a few years since been highly cultivated, had been abandoned. . . . The river's banks, formerly verdant with heavy coops, had become a wilderness, villages once crowded had entirely disappeared: the population was gone; irrigation had ceased. The night, formerly discordant with the creaking of countless water wheels, was now silent as death. There was not a dog to howl for a lost master. Industry had vanished: oppression had driven the inhabitants from the soil." Gordon's good work was soon undone by his successor in the Governor-Generalship, Rasuf Pasha. The unsettled condition was greatly intensified by the difficulty of maintaining an armed force to preserve order and to suppress the frequent revolts.

AT length we hear of a more or less definite date fixed for the setting out of the expedition to Dongola. On the 5th September the first advance will be made, and it is expected that it will reach its destination early in October. The first of the gun-boats has passed the second cataract, the Nile having risen; the rest will follow as soon as may be. A contemporary ascribes the delay to a "blunder" of Lord Cromer in giving the contract for building boats to foreigners, who were unable to do the work within the specified time. It is passing strange that Lord Cromer of all men should have made a mistake of the kind. But whatever the cause of the delay in starting the expedition, which should have set out when the Nile began to rise in or about the middle of August, the consequences will be embarassing for the Commissariat. Ferket, the present base, is only one connected with Wady Halfa by the new railway—worked with old engines that are constantly breaking down. The high Nile, while it lasts, was the chief reliance of that department for the next stage on the long and weary route to Dongola. Ferket is only one-fourth of the distance to be covered between Wady Halfa and Dongola. The Nile will serve for the transport of food, fodder, and ammunition for nearly half the distance still to be traversed. But the high Nile does not last long; subsidence will have made considerable progress by the middle of September, and the only alternative will be to resort to camel transport. The waste of camel life in the eighty or ninety miles to Ferket before the railway was made was a source of small anxiety, for the supply is very limited, the Mahdists having possession of the regions in which camels are chiefly bred. The transport difficulty will confront the expedition at a very early stage. This contingency was not absent from Lord Salisbury's mind when he stated a few weeks since that the expedition will not go beyond Dongola. The ostensible reason assigned for the decision was that the Egyptian Government, being unable to borrow money on loan, financial considerations will prevent the operations being carried beyond Dongola. But money considerations would not be permitted to limit the march of a victorious army, now that the Government are committed to the reconquest of the Soudan. The real reason for drawing the line at Dongola, for the present year a[illegible] culty, which events, is the transport diffi- delay in moving rendered serious by the [illegible]rd from Ferket.

MODERN science of the toad, that found that what is said bears a precious jewel and venemous yet true of the snake, its head, is literally cobra. M. Calmette, a[illegible]ven of the deadly the Pasteur Institute, [illegible]nch savant, chief several years of patient r[illegible]ille, has devoted the nature of the poison o[illegible]ch to ascertain with a view to finding an an[illegible]nemous snakes that the venom of all [illegible]te. He found venomous snakes acts in the [illegible]scriptions of is practically the same. Whate[illegible]e way, and are noticeable in the effect o[illegible] differences injected by different kinds, are [illegible]he venom the time which elapses before dea[illegible]ceable to It was ascertained by experiment ensues. venom of all the deadly snakes loses it[illegible] at the lence by being mixed with a dilute solu[illegible]n of chloride of lime. When the part bitten [illegible] at once washed with such a solution, the all[illegible] injected into the veins, death is retarded, and i[illegible] some cases a cure is effected. At the suggestion of M. Pasteur and Dr. Roux, M. Calmette next proceeded to deal with the venom according to the methods that have resulted in the discovery of cure for rabies, and of a remedy which has reduced the mortality from diphtheria by one half. The success achieved was demonstrated at a conference recently held, when it was proved beyond a doubt that the venom of the most

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RELEASE OF MAJOR COVENTRY.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

Major the Hon. Charles Coventry has been released from Holloway jail owing to his continued ill health.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The accute financial straits of the Porte are making Turkey more yielding to Crete.

The foreign consuls at Canea have been instructed to inform the Cretans that unless they accept the concessions already obtained, they will lose the sympathies of Europe.

Greece is acting on the same lines.

CONSPIRACY IN THE PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

Great concern is felt at Madrid at the news received from Manila of the discovery of a separatist conspiracy in the Phillipine Islands in connection with which many arrests have been made.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MOVEMENTS.

Li Hung Chang sails to-day for New York.

THE CHINESE TARIFF QUESTION.

The *Times* states that Lord Salisbury has informed Li Hung Chang that he is in favour of the principle of an increase in the Chinese Tariff, but must consult the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and elsewhere before consenting to the measure.

Li Hung Chang urged his Lordship to come to an immediate decision in the matter, stating that Great Britain had already conceded the same thing to Japan without an equivalent.

Li Hung Chang has stated privately that China will not abandon her Inland Duties for a mere increase in the Tariff.

LI HUNG CHANG LEAVES WITHOUT GIVING ANY ORDERS.

Li Hung Chang expresses himself as charmed with his stay in England, but leaves without having ordered anything whatever from the manufacturers.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

A new gunboat has been launched at Kosbeh.

The advance of the Nile expedition commences about the 5th proximo, and will reach Dongola at the beginning of October.

THE STOKES MURDER.

The followers of the late Mr. Stokes state that Major Lothaire seized and destroyed two letters which Mr. Stokes had addressed to the British Consul at Zanzibar after being sentenced to death.

AUSTRALIA BEATS GLOUCESTER.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

In the cricket match between Australia and Gloucester, the latter were beaten by an innings and fifty-four runs.

The wicket was spoilt by a heavy downpour of rain on Friday.

Gloucester was dismissed in the second innings for seventeen.

LANCASHIRE *VS.* SURREY.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey by four wickets.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 22.

It is understood, writes the *Pioneer*, that no intimation regarding the return of the whole or a portion of the Indian Brigade from Suakin will be made by the Home authorities, until after the occupation of Dongola by the Nile Column. This may not take place for another month, owing to Lord Cromer's blunder in the matter of light draught steamers, the contract for which is alleged to have been placed with a foreign firm instead of English builders.

The result is that the former found themselves quite unable to deliver the boats within the specified period, and have had to make sub-contracts in England involving a great waste of time.

HARRIS FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, AUG. 23.

A meeting of the Harris Football Challenge Cup Committee was held, yesterday, at the Gymkhana Club, Colonel Phillips, 19th Infantry, presiding. Amongst those present were :—Captain Addison, Lieutenants Iremonger, Lewis, and Parry, and Mr. Bain. It was proposed by Lieutenant Iremonger, and seconded by Captain Addison, that silver and bronze medals should be given to the winners and runners-up in the competition in place of money-prizes to the extent of Rs. 50 and 25 per cent. of the entries as heretofore. The condition was agreed to, provided that this alteration should only be made if the regiments and batteries in the Bombay Command, including Belgaum, will assist with a small contribution to meet the first expense of the Die for the medals. The question of reducing the entrance fees of Rs. 25 per team, and the balance after the medals are paid for distribution in the same ratio to winners and runners-up will be decided by the committee afterwards. It was also proposed that if the Committee are able to raise the amount for the medals, the design for the back will be the Harris' coat-of-arms with the words "Harris Challenge Cup" on the reverse, a laurel wreath edging with the centre left blank for the winner's name. Lord Harris has been written to for his consent

FOXHOUNDS MEET.

The Poona and Kirkee foxhounds met at Kalas, when a field of about forty turned up. The pack went first to the north-west of Kalas, where a jack was found and shot, but a smart run was made. The hounds followed through the Yerrowda Nullah, hunted through long grass, and drove the jack out to west, where he was killed. A brush was presented to Mrs. Fagan, at the Yerrowda Nullah, and was next drawn upwards, and the jack got out at the corner, where there is a tank. The hounds getting quickly on the scent of the jack, led the field off, in the direction of Lohogaon, at a spanking pace. Only a few could keep up with the hounds, as in some places the going was very heavy. After a while the jack led them in circle, headed for the Reformatory, but reaching the road near the Golf links at Yerrowda, managed to take refuge in a drain after a run of nearly thirty minutes. Amongst the ladies were : Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Fagan, and Miss Wilson.

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW.

(FROM THE DEWAN'S OFFICE.)

JUNAGAD, AUG. 23.

Informatian has just been received that the Makrani Fakirmohmed, the outlaw against Junagad is dead. His body was found in the Junagad Gir River, Singavado. His identification is most satisfactory and complete by his intimate associates, relations and acquaintances. The outlawry in Junagad may now be taken as virtually ended.

BOMBAY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 23.

The Bombay races for 1897 will be held from the 20th to 27th February. Some of the stakes are sufficiently big to encourage good fields. The Bombay Gold Cup (Rs. 10,000) and Bombay Derby (Rs. 3,000) will be run for on the first day ; the Harris Stakes (Rs. 3,000) and the Turf Club Cup (Rs. 2,500) on the second day ; and the Mansfield Plate (Rs. 2,000) on the third day. The number of races with stakes vary from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,000. The meeting promises to be a grand one.

ANOTHER FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

A relief fund for the poor, who suffered in the recent floods, has been started in Poona. At a special meeting of the City Municipality, held recently, under the Presidency of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, the proposition of Mr. Plunkett was brought forward urging upon the Municipality the necessity of doing something to alleviate the sufferings of the poor inhabitants of Pulachiwady, Rashbs, and Mungalwar peiths, whose houses were swept away, and was considered, and a influential Relief Committee of seventeen gentlemen has been appointed to collect subscriptions.

From the report given by Mr. Rumketar, secretary of the Municipality, it appeared that more than 125 houses have suffered, and the residents of these houses lost everything.

Dr. Thomson, of the College of Science, also chairman of the School Board, gave Rs. 25 on the spot.

Mr. Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee, of Bombay, has given Rs. 2,000 for the erection of public fountains and cattle trough to be erected near the Reay Market, to perpetuate the memory of his mother-in-law, the late Dowager Lady Jamsetjee.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUG. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 21-32
The Manchester market has been strong.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	30 13-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		38,000 Bales.
" " "	Surats	2,600 "
" " Imports of Cotton		17,000 "
" " "	Surats	1,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		549,000 "
" "	Surats	52,000 "

ARRIVAL OF THE "WANTED" MEMON MERCHANT.

HE FAINTS ON THE STEAM-LAUNCH.

HAJI JANMAHOMED JOOSUB, the missing Mahomedan merchant, against whom warrants of apprehension were issued, was brought to Bombay, yesterday, under the escort of the Aden police by the mail steamer Sutlej, which anchored off the Ballard Pier, last evening, at 5 o'clock. As we stated in our issue of the 20th instant, a telegram was despatched to Aden, advising the authorities there to arrest Jani Seth. Some difficulties were anticipated in effecting the arrest of the accused, as he was on a foreign ship, but in order to avoid them, telegrams were sent by the agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company in Bombay as well as by the Austrian Consul to the captain of the steamer to make over the Memon merchant to the Resident at Aden. In consequence of these instructions, Jani Seth was arrested at Aden, on Monday, the 17th instant. The news of the warrants, when communicated to him, came upon him, like a thunder bolt, and he nearly lost his senses. He was detained in custody for a few hours, and then again embarked on the mail steamer ; his two wives and four children, and his servants accompanying him to Bombay. A large concourse of Mahomedans thronged the Ballard Pier long before the steamer was signalled, to receive Jani Seth, who is the head of the several sections of their community. But the police, with their usual tact, landed the prisoner quietly at the Prince's Dock. Exactly at 4-15 p.m., Superintendent Brewin, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Inspectors Holdway and Roshan Alli, and Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal boarded the police launch and sailed towards the place where the steamer was likely to anchor. As soon as she had anchored, they went on board and took charge of Jani Seth and his luggage. It was rumoured that Haji Seth was bringing two lakhs of rupees in Arabic gold coins, &c., but the Aden police handed over to the local police only Rs. 90 in nine currency notes for Rs. 10 each and a box containing some documents which, they said, they found with the accused when they arrested him at Aden. In the meanwhile, the men of the Official Assignee boarded the steamer and took charge of property that was supposed to belong to the accused. Mr. Brewin, the Sirdar, and Mr. Oomer Jamal then brought the prisoner to the shore and landed at the Prince's Dock, where also a number of Memons had collected. Jan Mahomed seemed to be careworn and distressed in mind, and to be considerably pulled down. He fainted on the launch while being conveyed to shore, but the sprinkling of a little water upon him brought him to his senses. He was then driven to the bungalow of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, where his solicitor, Mr. Bhaishunker, the manager of the French Bank, and his solicitor, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Payne, on behalf of a Memon merchant in another case, were waiting there. Mr. Bhaishunker made an application to his Worship to release his client on bail. The magistrate had already ordered his release on bail in one case, but this application was made in regard to the second case, in which a warrant had been granted by Mr. Dastur, who had intimated to the parties concerned that they should make the application in regard to the bail in the second case to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, since the accused was to be taken before him (Mr. Slater) to have the bail bonds executed before him by those who stood as sureties. As Mr. Payne raised no objection against the application, his Worship ordered the prisoner to be released on bail on his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 15,000, and three sureties for Rs. 5,000 each, in each of the two cases.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE FRENCH BANK.

Mr. Bhaishunker then applied for bail in a third case pending against the accused, and in which warrant had been issued on Friday last at the instance of the French Bank, on a charge of forging hoondies and cheating. As no objection was taken by Mr. Crawford to the application, the magistrate made an order to bail out Jan Mahomed in his own recognisances in a sum of Rs. 100,000 and five sureties for Rs. 20,000 each. The bails were at once furnished, and Jan Mahomed was set at liberty. The magistrate adjourned the hearing of the three cases to Wednesday, the 26th, Thursday, the 27th, and Wednesday, the 2nd September, respectively. The case fixed for Thursday will be heard by Mr. Dastur, while the other cases will be inquired into by Mr. Slater. After his release on bail, Jant Seth was driven by his friends to a bungalow at Belassis Road, which has been especially hired for him. His two wives and four children and male and female attendants were conveyed to shore in a private steam-launch, and landed at the Ballard Pier, whence they were driven to the same bungalow at Belassis Road. At the time of landing the ladies, the crowd made a rush towards the pier-head, but they were prevented by the police and quietly dispersed soon after their departure.

We learn that strenuous efforts are being made to collect a fund to assist Jan Mahomed in meeting his liabilities and other matters, and that Rs. 75,000 have already been subscribed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 7.

THE REVOLT OF THE PEERS.

Not for the first or second time during the present Session the position of the strongest Government in modern times is such as to almost excite the pity of a "feeble and insignificant" minority. The stars in the courses seem to be fighting against the great Unionist Government. The Administration which was formed with such a flourish of trumpets and which was to pursue its beneficent policy unchecked has met with nothing but disappointment and failure since it assumed the reins of power. Its principal measure, the Education Bill, after occupying a large amount of valuable time had to be sacrificed. The next most important item in the Ministerial programme, the Rating Bill, successfully emerged from the troubled waters, but many persons think that considering the attitude of the borough constituencies towards that measure it would have been better for Lord Salisbury and his colleagues if it had met the same end as the ill-fated Education Bill. And now the third first-class measure of the Session, the Irish Land Bill, is surrounded with unexpected difficulties the consequences of which it is possible to conceive may be fatal to Mr. Gerald Balfour's well-meant attempts to kill Home Rule with kindness. I say unexpected difficulties, for although it was no secret that the Irish landlords would do their best to wreck the Bill when it reached the gilded chamber it was not expected that the Government would be so entirely deserted by their English supporters as they were last night. A foretaste of what happened yesterday was given on Tuesday when by a vote of 25 to 19 certain provisions omitted from Clause 5 of the Irish Labourers Bill in the House of Commons were reinserted on the motion of the Earl of Arran. The clause in question contained provisions to prevent local authorities letting cottages to persons other than agricultural labourers, and as this was considered to be directed against evicted tenants, it was opposed by some of the Irish members, and the Government agreed to withdraw the clause, in order to avoid delay by contentious discussion. The excuse for the Ministerial defeat was that the House was a very small one and that a large number of peers were away inspecting the fleet in the Solent. The same explanation cannot be offered for the three successive defeats of the Government last night. The attendance was not for the House of Lords small, and although, as the Ministry were made painfully aware, a large number of peers were away, they were not inspecting the fleet in the Solent. I suspect many of them were in certain palatial establishments in Pall Mall chuckling over the intelligence brought from time to time by means of the "tape" as to their progress of the rebellion at Westminster.

The appearance of the Upper House by all accounts was very different from that with which *habitues* are familiar. "Many of the best known faces," says an eye-witness, "were absent, and their place was taken by a host of strangers. And the strangers were very strange. Some of them did not know their way into the House ; many were unknown to the door-keepers on their arrival ; some had to take the oath in order to qualify, for it was the first time they had appeared since the present Parliament assembled. Their ruddy faces, coloured by a persistently rural life ; their uncouth clothes, and their old-fashioned hats all proclaimed them to be strangers to the town. As they trooped in and found their seats, the benches behind Lord Salisbury gradually assumed the appearance of the reserved seats of a provincial cattle show." The first trial of strength came over an amendment proposed by Lord Templeton making it obligatory on sub-commissioners to give reasons for ordering a reduction of rent. This was carried by a majority of 58—, 125 to 67. The next stand-up fight was with reference to Lord Cloncurry's amendment, which aimed at maintaining the present limit of value (£50), at which fair rents can be judicially fixed, instead of £100, as fixed by the Bill. The majority in favour of the amendment was 47. Then came the amendment of Lord Macnaghten to omit the clause extending the definition of town parks. This was carried against the Government by a majority of 19. That Lord Macnaghten who sits in the Upper House as a landlord should have thrown himself heartily into the attack upon the Bill is considered in some quarters as verging on indecency ; but however that may be, it is not doubted that his assistance was of great value to the attacking party. Without him the Duke of Abercorn and the Marquis of Londonderry would have been no match for the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Liberal peers for the most part voted with the Government but did not help them much by their voices, apparently feeling, as Earl Spencer said in the debate on the second reading, that it was a lover's quarrel in which it would be unseemly to exhibit too much interest as may be supposed yesterday's proceedings are almost the sole topic of conversation to-day. Some idea of the excitement aroused will be gathered from the comments of the daily press. The *Times* says that the House of Lords is dealing with the Irish Land Bill in a manner wich threatens to cause serious embarassment to the Government. Thanks in no small degree to the manner in which the business of the Session has been managed, there is no time to adjust any important differences of opinion between the two Houses without endangering the passing of the measure. There is hardly time for the settlement even of unimportant or formal alterations, much less for threshing out questions in which the Irish landlords take sufficient interest to bring about repeated defeats of the Government.

The *Standard* observes that "whatever may be the fate of the Bill—and its prospects are not particularly bright at this moment—there can be no question that the action of the Conservative Peers last night has placed the Government in a most humiliating position. While it is impossible to claim for the Peers credit for having withstood a real and flagrant invasion of private rights, they cannot disguise, even from themselves and in the moment of temporary elation, the fact that they have raised up formidable difficulties for the Unionist Party, to which they belong, for their own order as legislators, and for the peace of agrarian society in Ireland. It would, the *Standard* maintains, be superfluous to dwell on the embarrassment which the failure of so considerable a scheme in the Assembly which was once taunted with readiness to register the decrees of a Conservative Prime Minister must cause to a Cabinet that has deserved well of its supporters. Have the Irish Peers forgotten that the Ministry represents a Unionist Alliance ? The *Morning Post* sorrowfully remarks that last night's debate will be "long remembered ;" blames the Government for having brought all the trouble on themselves by their opportunism, and declares with truth that proceedings of last night, too, are a warning against the habit which is apt to grow upon Coalition Governments—the habit of striking averages, and of attempting to satisfy every one by adopting middle courses, and worshipping the idol of Compromise. The *Daily News* blames Lord Lansdowne, whose attitude throughout has been rather irritating and who was not the best person to have charge of such a Bill. Naturally the Liberal organtries to improve the occasion and it does so in these words :—"The Irish landlords are beginning to perceive that they would have done better to trust their own countrymen, with whom they could make terms, than English Conservatives, who, having sucked what they could from them, threw them away like squeezed oranges. No Government has ever before gone so rapidly and so immediately downhill. Ministers have encouraged their opponents and disheartened their friends. If they had adopted Mr. Morley's Bill, they would at least have had the Irish tenants at their back. Their timeserving policy has landed them in disaster which they thoroughly deserved. Fearful of further defeat last night, they gave up the Turbary Clause, and promised to introduce another which, if Lord Lansdowne's description of it be accurate, will be perfectly useless." But the *Daily News* was wrong here. The new clause was produced at the sitting of the Lords this afternoon and cheerfully accepted by the landlords' representatives. The *Chronicle* is not usually facetious or rather consciously factious, but it is so this morning. "We hope that the Irish landlords are devoutly thanking God this morning that they have a House of Lords. For that great and wise Chamber has done its duty nobly. A faithless Tory Government—no, we beg pardon, a Unionist Government—has betrayed its trust. It knew its duty, its sacred duty, to property everywhere, and especially to landed property in Ireland ; but even after it had proposed to do the right thing, it was frightened at the mere vapourings of Mr. T. W. Russell and the shadowy terrors of the Irish benches, and its valour oozed away. Colonel Saunderson has died in the last ditch, and Mr. Carson has lost his temper with the Leader of the House, and it was all in vain. Yet, after all, the House of Lords—the mere ordinary, undistinguished, and unknown rank and file of the bucolic Peers—has rallied, and the world is saved. Lord Salisbury sits silent, with bowed head and bitter thoughts, to bear the chastisement which he well knows is the due reward of such "treason to his party and the State," as even Mr. Disraeli, in early and evil days, would hardly have committed. The great chief of the Landlord party has laid hands upon the ark of the covenant, at the bidding possibly of that son of evil, the Colonial Secretary. The *Westminster Gazette* thinks that the peers by their action last night have put another nail in their coffin, but there are some people who hold that this outburst of independence will do them good. I need not say that those who hold the latter opinion are neither Nationalist members of Parliament nor Irish peasants.

THE WOLSELEY INCIDENT.

It is a rather curious fact that although in military, political, and Anglo-Indian circles the indiscretion committed by Lord Wolseley in his examination before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure continues to be a prominent topic of conversation, almost as prominent as the defeats of the Government, and more prominent than the movements of our illustrious visitor, Li Hung Chang, the leading London papers are leaving the subject severely alone. The two exceptions are the *Morning Post*, of whose reference to the matter you have heard by cable, and the *Daily Chronicle*. The former, indeed both journals are more considerate to the Commander-in-Chief than are some of the journals on your side if we may judge from the telegrams from India. The *Morning Post* wishes to believe, though it has no justification I understand for doing so, that his lordship's words were not reported as they were uttered. "The victor of Tel-el-Kebir, a battle in which were engaged under his orders a body of Indian troops who immediately afterwards made a remarkable forced march on Cairo, cannot have meant to declare that Indian troops were not fit to face those of any army whatever." The particularly polite *Post* adds :—"Considering the importance of any opinion expressed by the Commander in-Chief abo t the Indian Army "—a somewhat doubtful proposition—"and the certainty that any such utterance will become known to the officers and men of the forces referred to, we have waited in the expectation that some correction or explanation of the passages apparently so inconsiderate would be published under Lord Wolseley's authority." Your contemporary has waited, and it seems will have to wait in vain. Ubiquitous news agency tried to draw the "Victor of Tel-el-Kebir," but he refuses to explain, which would be difficult, or to make the *amende honorable*, which ought not to be difficult for an officer and a gentleman. The *Chronicle*, which has a great admirer of Lord Wolseley on its staff, also suggests that the Commander-in-Chief has been misunderstood. The *Chronicle* argues thus : He has had little experience of Indian troops since the Mutiny, and it is obvious that what he meant was that Indian troops are not up to the quality of British troops. This is admitted by the very constitution of the Indian Army throughout, and in nearly every brigade. The Native troops are what is called "stiffened" by British troops, usually in the proportion of one battalion or regiment of cavalry to two. Nearly all the artillery, save some mountain guns, is British. Therefore it would seem reasonable to suppose that what Lord Wolseley meant was that Native troops are not up to the level of French or German or the better part of the Russian troops, and are still below the standard to which the British soldier has attained or is attaining. But are these defenders of Lord Wolseley *plus royalistes que le roi*. If Lord Wolseley did not mean what he said, why does he not say what he meant ? The *Chronicle* informs us that it has received shoals of letters presumably condemnatory of Lord Wolseley's attack, and I dare say it is not alone in that experience. We can judge what this unpublished letters are like from those that appeared in an evening journal a week ago, one correespondent, styling himself Panjabi relating that if Lord Wolsely would not like to lead the Indian Army against "any other army," the former would not like to be led by him anywhere. A retired Major General expresses his opinion in the columns of a Morning Journal that if Lord Wolseley's assertions had emanated from any officer in a less exalted position "he would have been called on to vacate his position if he did not incur any greater penalty." A somewhat excitable friend of mine, also a retired Major-General of the British service, whom I met outside the Senior two days ago, said to me : "By God, Sir, if Wolseley were to hold an inspection of troops on the Horse Guards parade over there to-morrow he would be hissed, and I would gladly join in hissing him." I do not think that Lord Wolseley if he appeared in public would be the object of a hostile demonstration of that kind, but there is no doubt that the feeling he has aroused is very strong in all ranks and amongst every class of society—a sign let us hope of the growing solidarity of Britain and Greater Britain. A writer in a leading country journal points out that whatever Lord Wolseley's private opinion on the Indian Army may be, he was under no pressure to publish it in this bald and unqualified form. "He must know very well that he is not in the least likely to be called upon to face the army of France or that of Germny, or even that of Russian, with Indian troops alone, so that it was entirely unnecessary to say that he should not like to do so."

Another provincial daily of importance regards it as doubly unfortunate that Lord Wolseley's ill-timed remarks before the Commission on the financial relations between England and India reflecting on the efficiency of the Indian troops should have followed so closely upon the agitation respecting the payment for the Indian contingent at Suakin. The *Glasgow Herald*, whose opinion is not despised north of the Tweed, points out that Lord Wolseley's evidence and the cross-examination to which he was subjected, bring out in bold relief the complexity of the relations between the parent State and the dependency. All such nakedly dogmatic statements of opinion, whether made by a "Nationalist" like Mr. Naoroji, who is of opinion that we have done India the greatest possible material injury, or by such an out-and-out Imperialist as Lord Wolseley, not only refute themselves, but carry with them an amount of irritation which it is impossible to estimate. The conclusions of the Scotch Journal will, I think, commend themselves to all judicious persons. No doubt, British rule in India has brought peace to the warring races who fought intermittently for possession of the soil in ancient days. No doubt, also Western civilisation, though an exotic, has brought many advantages to the East. But we have in the past been too much disposed to look upon our own as the best of all possible manners and customs, and to think that if the alien races to which, by divine right, we bring dogmas and cotton goods, cannot fit themselves into our ways, then so much the worse for the alien races. India had a civilisation of its own long before we went there—a civilisation which had a record of centuries—and it is worth while to consider whether there has not been some loss as well as a very considerable admitted gain, through the new being superimposed upon the old. We would clear our minds of a good deal of cant if we kept well in mind that India is a conquered country, which can only remain ours so long as we maintain it with the strong hand. There is little use in fine-drawn arguments as to which country made the other great and powerful. The relative responsibilities, millitary and other, have to be settled on business principles, which it is to be hoped will prove to be quite consistent with principles of justice. When doubts arise as to where the exact line of justice lies, then the paramount State will do well to temper justice with generosity. Mr. Maclean has been interviewed, and with characteristic courage he expresses the opinion that Lord Wolseley does not know anything at all about this branch of his business. "He has not had any Indian experience," says Mr. Maclean, "since the Burmese War of 1852 and the Indian Mutiny. Since the Mutiny the Indian army has been entirely reorganised. It is now different altogether to what it was in Wolseley's time ; in fact, no comparison can be made. In his day the army was mainly recruited from Bengal and the lower provinces. Since then the warlike races of the North-West provinces have been pressed into the service—the Sikhs, the Goorkhas, and the Pathans." Some persons think that Lord Wolseley on what he said had no *arriere pensee*, and that he merely said what occurred to him at the moment without thinking whether it was true, or if true, whether it was wise, to say it. Others hold to the same hidden meaning—probably a desire to induce the House of Commons to agree to an increase of the English Army.

THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

Some fanciful accounts have been published respecting the treatment of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-prisoners in Holloway prison. According to the reports referred to, the docter and his companions were allowed as much tobacco and whisky as they chose to pay for, and generally they were represented to be spending pretty much the life they would spend outside of prison *minus* their liberty. The ever-faithful Mr. Hawksley, Solicitor of the Chartered Company, has thought it necessary to explain exactly what their position is as first-class misdemeanants. They are not allowed to smoke nor are they indulged with spirits. The letters they write or recive are read by the Governor of the gaol, and instead of holding a sort of fashionable levee everyday, only two visitors per week on a day fixed are allowed. It is pointed out that when the late Mr. Edmund Yates was enjoying the hospitality of her Majesty in the same place, he was allowed to spoke when taking his constitutional, and it is presumed that a similar relaxation of the rules will be made in favour of Dr. Jameson and his friends. Mr. Hawksley tells us that they greatly resented their transfer to Wormswood-scrubs, as an insult to which they should not have been exposed, when it is remembered that no reflection was cast upon their honour. They are grateful for the exercise of the Royal clemency, and now very sensibly desire that all agitation on their behalf should cease. President Kruger, it seems, does not intend to interfere, and perhaps it could hardly be expected that he should make any appeal after being informed by them through their friend, Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., that his intervention would be unwelcome and distasteful. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., and some other members are showing some solicitude with respect to Messrs. Davies and Sampson, the two Johannesburghers, whose pride would not let them join with their companions in suing for the president's pardon. They are still in Pretoria prison, and Mr. Maclean wishes that they should be released. He elicited from Mr. Chamberlain the other night that they have sent a memorial to the British Agent at Pretoria, asserting that they laid down their arms under the promise of British protection, but Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that this assertion was contradicted by the High Commissioner, and Sir Jacobus de Wet. The right hon. gentleman further intimated that the prisoners must take the consequences of their persistent refusal to sign a petition for pardon. Mr. Maclean thereupon asked could not the right hon. gentleman make an appeal to the "magnanimity" of President Kruger, to release the "two men who seem to be the best of the whole lot ?" but possibly nettled a little by being reminded of that blessed word "magnanimity," he refused to comply with the request. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, who generally occupies the next seat to Mr. Maclean on the front bench below the gangway, and who never loses an opportunity of worrying Mr. Chamberlain, followed up the inquiry respecting Sir Jacobus de Wet's alleged promise to the people of Johannesburg, when they were invited to lay down their arms. Mr. Chamberlain maintained that Sir Jacobus de Wet could not have made such a promise inasmuch as when persons start an insurrection in a foreign State, they must be prepared for the consequences, "a nasty knock not only for Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, but also for those who inveigh against the result of the recent trial at bar as martyrdom. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Chamberlain, letters have since appeared in the papers from Mr. Lionel Philips and Mr. James Salter White, affirming that Sir Jacobus de Wet promised the protection of the British Government to all the members of the Reform Committee as well as to the British residents in Johannesburg, if they laid down their arms, stating that not a hair of the head of any member of the Reform Committee would be touched, and that no personal indignities, such as imprisonment, would be inflicted on them.

THE MADRAS AGRARIAN EVICTIONS.

A Parliamentary paper moved for in the House of Commons has been published to-day giving statistics relating to the above. The essential figures for 1893-94 are as follows :—Total notices of demand, 5,374,303 ; total notices of sale, 209,517 ; total defaulters whose property was sold, 14,198 ; total number of acres sold—to Government, 25,592 ; to others, 28,892. In an accompanying despatch the Madras Government observe, that although for the year in question the number of coercive processes employed for the collection of land revenue show a considerable advance on those of the previous twelve months, "the increased resort to legal process was mainly due to stringent measures adopted during the year for the collection of old arrears, with the result that on the end of the year those arrears were practically cleared in all but five districts." In most of the districts, therefore, the need for increased resort to legal process has, it is added, in a great measure abated, and this we are reminded is borne out by the statistics of the subsequent year 1894-95, which show a large decrease notwithstanding that the season was not specially favourable for agricultural operations."

MR. M. M. BHOWNUGREE, M.P.

I mentioned last week the decision come to by the Foreign Office, or rather the Treasury, with reference to the claim put forward on behalf of the widow and two children of Dr. Sorabji Rustomji Boyce, who was treacherously murdered in Central Africa between five and six years ago. It appears from Mr. Curzon's reply to a question addressed to him yesterday by Mr. Bhownuggree that the exact sum awarded to Mr. Boyce is £33-6-8 per annum, while a gratuity of £25 is given for the children. The amount of the compensation may seem small, but it must be remembered that the pay of Dr. Boyce's appointment was only £200 a year. Some surprise has been expressed here that it should have taken all this time to induce the powers that be in Whitehall to recognise so absolutely just a demand, and it is not very creditable to Lord Rosebery that he should have brushed the application aside in 1893 by saying that there was no fund at his disposal out of which he could make any allowance. Of course, there was no fund at his disposal, but he was not unaware of the existence of a certain official-ridden institution known as the Treasury with which he as a leading member of the Cabinet possessed considerable influence. I understand that Mr. Bhownuggree has arranged to pay a visit to India during the approaching recess. He will probably leave London for Bombay at the end of September or beginning of October. If he makes as good a speech on the Indian Budget as he made on the Indian Contingent, he will have some reason, I think, to look back with satisfaction on his first year's work as a member of the House of Commons.

SEPARATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Manmohan Ghose will be glad to learn that Mr. Bhownuggree is giving his attention to the proposed separation of the Executive and Judicial branches of the Indian Administration. He proposes on the House going into committee on East India Accounts and estimates to move :—"That the system of combining executive (revenue and police) with judicial duties in the same officer which at present prevails in India is objectionable in principle, inconvenient in practice, and calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the administration of justice ; and that therefore in the opinion of this House it is desirable to revise the system with the view of effecting a separation of judicial from executive functions.

PRESIDENCY VS. PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.

PARSEES AVERT SINGLE INNINGS DEFEAT.

ALL OUT FOR 121.

GOOD STAND BY KANGA AND DARUWALLA.

PRESIDENCY WIN BY TEN WICKETS.

SECOND DAY.

PARSEE SECOND INNINGS.

This great match which always evokes so much interest in the cricket loving public had been left in a very interesting state at the close of play on Friday night. The Presidency after compiling a score of 173 had got rid of the Parsees for a total of 62 and had captured one wicket of their second innings for no runs. The game now stood that the Zoroastrians had to make 111 runs to avert a single innings defeat. Popular opinion was that this with the wicket in the state it was the previous night would be a task too great for them to accomplish. The Parsees may thank Kanga and Daruwalla for the plucky stand they made at a time when it was essential that runs should be put on. Kanga's exhibition of batting was a very fine one; his stroke in front of third man being very effective. Daruwalla, too, played the best of cricket, his hitting being well timed and most judicious. It was a thousand pities he threw away his wicket by attempting an impossible run, the ball going straight and fast to Jardine at cover point. The rest of the innings does not call for much comment. Mody, however, did his best to prevent the disaster. Billimoria played a plucky innings at a very critical moment, and it was entirely due to him that the Englishmen were set the task of getting eleven runs to finish the match. This they did with no great difficulty without the loss of a wicket, and so the first great match of 1896 terminated in a victory for the Presidency by ten wickets. An enormous ground watched the game with the greatest interest. Every stroke and point was marked with the keenest appreciation. Below are the details of Saturday's play.

The Parsees resumed their second innings on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, Kanga and Mody, who were not out from the previous innings, facing the bowling of Raikes and Sinclair. Kanga was the first to open proceedings as he managed to get a couple of runs off a fluky hit in the slips. The same batsman hit the fast bowler to third man. Jardine misjudging the ball a couple of runs were recorded. Mody then made the best hit of the match, driving Raikes clean into the Gymkhana shamiana for four, the ball landing just within the ropes, 20 going up. Kanga now opened out and hit Sinclair finely to the tents, having made a couple off the previous ball. Mody gave a hard chance to Herbert at point; it was low, and on the left hand, and though the fielder touched the ball he failed to secure. Raikes in his next over, however, wiped out this, as he clean bowled Mody with a ball, which came from the leg. The retiring batsman had made ten out of a total of 28, there being, as above recorded, one excellent drive in his performance. The partnership of Mody and Kanga had put on all the runs that had been scored as on the previous evening, the score stood at zero. Daruwala now came in to join Kanga, who at once cut Sinclair smartly to the fence, and caused the telegraph to signal 30. This was a result of twenty minutes' play. Kanga was the principal scorer as at this period he had made 19 out of a possible 30. Daruwalla then stole his first run; it was a close thing as Stephens very smartly threw down the far wicket. Kanga hit Raikes square for two. With the total at 39 the Presidency captain made a change of bowling, and Browne took the ball from Sinclair at the Municipal wicket. His first effort resulted in a maiden to Duruwalla. In the next over Daruwalla, who had been waiting, let out at a loose one of Browne's, and hit him to leg for three. Cheetham was now put on to bowl, displacing Raikes at the Gymkhana wicket, and sent down a maiden to begin with. Kanga made a single off the last ball of Browne's over, the ball being very well fielded by Carnegy at extra cover. The game at this period ruled very slow, the fielding of the Presidency, in combination with the bowling, being very good, and close. Daruwalla let out at a pitched up one of Browne's, and drove him cleanly for a couple. He then treated Cheetham to a bit of smacking, jumping out, and hitting him to the trees for four. This produced the half-century, and the consequent applause from the fringe of spectators round the ground. The scoring had been at the rate of exactly a run a minute. Daruwalla was now starting to hit and served Browne to a nice drive to the Parsee tent, the cricket becoming lively, as neither batsmen threw away a chance and ran several short ones in the hopes of demoralizing the field. A bit of loose fielding on the part of the out-field caused Daruwalla to put a couple to his credit. Herbert now relieved Browne, who had not been able to find the spot. He commenced with a maiden, of which the third ball stuck up Kanga badly. Daruwalla, who had now gone in for a change of tactics, and was hitting freely, got Cheetham to-leg for a triplet. The right-hand bat by this time had compiled exactly twenty, while Kanga had made his quarter of a century, Kanga now put the new bowler to-leg for four, which brought up 60. Sinclair took on at the Gymkhana end in place of Cheetham and started with a maiden. Kanga hit the second ball of Herbert's next over for a brace, Daruwalla hitting the last ball for a single, which caused 70 to be signalled. Kanga lifted Sinclair for three, the ball stopping just short of the boundary. Greig now bowled from the far wicket in place of Herbert. Jardine and Stephens at this juncture effected the long-wished-for separation, Daruwalla running himself out off a stroke of Kanga's to cover point. The partnership, which had resulted in an increase of the score of 48 runs, had put quite a different complexion on the game, and interest was again warmed up on behalf of the batting side. Daruwalla's contribution was a good one, consisting of two fours, two threes, one two, and the rest singles. Score : 76-3-23. As so often happens after a stand has been made, Kanga fell to the next ball of Sinclair's, being very finely caught by Greig at slip, the score being unaltered. The retiring batsman had rendered invaluable assistance to his side, and his innings of 37, which consisted of three fours, two threes, and seven singles, was a very fine exhibition

excitement being very great. A couple of byes put the matter beyond a doubt. Billimoria made another single by a lucky hit off the last ball of Sinclair's over. Billimoria having driven Cheetham for a single, Davur put him to leg for the same amount, Billimoria crumping the last ball to leg for three. Carnegy then stopped excellently a very hard drive of the right bander, who was hitting at everything. Davur put a fluky one up to third man, who would probably have secured it had he not slipped in starting for the ball. This brought up 120. Browne now took the ball from Cheetham and bowled a maiden. Milne had his revenge by catching Davur off the second ball of Sinclair's over. Billimoria had played a very plucky game for his thirteen, and pulled the single inning's defeat out of the fire at a very critical moment. The innings closed at ten minutes past one, the Presidency having eleven runs to make. Score : 121-10-0-2.

PRESIDENCY SECOND INNINGS.

It was decided to go straight on and postpone luncheon till the necessary eleven runs had been scored. Greig and Browne went out to undertake the task. Billimoria began the bowling from the town end, Greig receiving the first ball, which he promptly put away for three. Browne drove the last ball of the over for four. Mistry was entrusted with the bowling at the Gymkhana end, and bowled a maiden. A couple of byes left two more runs to be obtained. Greig could not get Mistry away, who sent down an over of his best assorted. Browne then made the winning hit off Billimoria and so brought the match to an end at 1-35. The Europeans thus won the first of the Presidency matches by a margin of ten wickets.

The following are the scores and analysis :—

BOMBAY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J G Greig, c and b Billimoria	98	not out	5
H L Browne, c and b Davur	7	not out	4
K Wigram, b Mehta	6		
P F Pocock, b Mehta	3		
C G Carnegy, b Billimoria	4		
M R Jardine, c Billimoria, b Mistry	3		
B J B Stephens (capt) l-b-w, Billimoria	0		
H F Cheetham, b Mistry	20		
E B Raikes, b Billimoria	2		
H C Herbert, c Spencer, b Mistry	9		
R L Sinclair, not out	8		
Extras	13	Extras	2
Total	173	Total	11

Fall of the wickets—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	47	57	73	77	87	130	156	156	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Billimoria	165	66	10	4	14	7	1	0
Mistry	153	41	13	3	10	0	2	0
Davur	90	41	3	1				
Mehta	70	20	6	2				

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
D E Modey, c Stephens, b Sinclair	5	b Raikes	10
K M Mistry, b Raikes	1	st Stephens, b Raikes	7
R D Daruwalla, c Cheetham, b Raikes	6	run out	23
D D Kanga, l-b-w Sinclair	0	c Greig, b Sinclair	37
D M Raja, c Cheetham, b Sinclair	13	b Sinclair	0
B C Machilwala, st Stephens, b Herbert	7	c Milne (sub) b Sinclair	7
B Spencer, b Browne	10	b Sinclair	4
R E Mody, c Stephens, b Cheetham	12	b Cheetham	10
B M Billimoria, b Browne	0	not out	13
A H Mehta, c Cheetham, b Browne	0	b Cheetham	2
P H Davur, not out	5	c sub b Sinclair	3
Extras	3	Extras	12
Total	82	Total	121

Fall of wickets—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1st Innings	7	7	11	27	29	39	54	54	58	62
2nd Innings	0	28	76	76	83	85	100	102	101	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	90	31	6	2	80	22	9	2
Sinclair	65	10	6	3	107	40	7	5
*Herbert	15	9	0	1	15	9	1	0
Cheetham	11	7	0	1	30	10	2	3
Milne	5	2	0	1	45	23	3	2
Greig					10	5	0	0

* Herbert bowled one no-ball.

LAST YEAR'S MATCHES.

Bellow we give the scores of last year's matches Presidency *vs.* Parsees. A comparison which will doubtless be instructive.

THE BOMBAY MATCH.

This match was played on the 23rd and 24th August, the scores being as follows :—

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
D E Mody, c Jardine, b Anderson	4	c Anderson, b Poore	10
B C Machilwala, st Stephens, b Sinclair	0	c Carnegy, b Sinclair	81
K M Mistry, c Stephens, b Sinclair	50	c Jardine, b Sinclair	3
B D Gagrat, b Sinclair	40	(played in) b Sinclair	0
D D Kanga, c Jardine, b Sinclair	10	c Carnegy, b Sinclair	0
D C Daruwalla, b Hair	7	b Sinclair	24
N C Rapasola, b Sinclair	0	b Reynolds	2
S B Spencer, played on, b Hair	0	not out	8
E R Gazdar, c Luard, b Hair	1	b Sinclair	0
D N Writer, c Browne, b Hair	0	b Reynolds	2
B M Billimoria, not out	8	c Hair, b Reynolds	0
Extras	12	Extras	7
Total	132	Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sinclair	90	43	5	5	98	34	11	5
Hair	91	25	7	4	70	54	2	0
Anderson	35	13	0	1	30	15	1	0
Reynolds	30	18	1	0	30	10	1	3
Browne	25	21	0	0	30	15	1	0
Poore					35	15	1	0

THE PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M R Jardine, b Billimoria	5	b Writer	0
H Reynolds, c Gagrat, b Rapasola	27	not out	0
J G Greig, b Billimoria	91	did not bat	
Capt Poore, not out	100		
C Luard, b Writer	1	not out	5
Capt Carnegy, not out	12		
H E Browne		did not bat	
H J B Stephens			
R L Sinclair			
Capt Anderson			
B R Hair			
Extras	25	Extras	0
Total	264	Total	5

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Billimoria	130	60	10	2
Writer	220	61	13	1
Mistry	110	33	10	0
Rapasola	105	54	5	1
Machilwalla	35	22	1	0
Gagrat	15	9	0	0

THE POONA MATCH.

The return match at Poona was played on September 26th and 27th, the Parsees being winners by an innings and ten runs :—

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Poore, b Billimoria	111	b Billimoria	14
Greig, b Billimoria	7	b Billimoria	5
Browne, b Billimoria	4	b Writer	14
Carnegy, b Billimoria	3	b Writer	12
Cheetham, c Daruwalla, b Writer	6	b Billimoria	0
Ferguhugh, c and b Billimoria	0	not out	6
Mead, b Billimoria	0	b Billimoria	0
Deas, not out	0	b Billimoria	2
Usborne, run out	0	b Writer	0
Sinclair, b Billimoria	0	l-b-w, b Writer	3
Bowen, b Billimoria	0	c Bapasola, b Writer	3
Extra	3	Extras	12
Total	30	Total	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Billimoria	59	11	5	8	19	5	38	5
Writer	55	16	4	1	13	8	11	5
Mistri					6	1	11	0

PARSEES.

First Innings.

Gagrat, b Browne	6
Spencer, c Sinclair, b Browne	13
Mody, b Cheetham	3
Mistry, st Usborne, b Cheetham	31
Machilwalla, l-b-w, b Browne	0
Daruwalla, b Browne	0
Patel, b Poore	7
Contractor, l-b-w, b Cheetham	2
Billimoria, not out	32
Bapasola, c Poore, b Bowen	1
Writer, c Poore, b Bowen	2
Extras	12
Total	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sinclair	84	18	0	1
Cheetham	18	5	18	3
Browne	7	5	10	2
Poore	11	3	19	1
Browne	4	2	10	4
Greig	5	4	50	0
Deas	3	3	0	0

The Hottentots evidently do not consider marriage a failure, for widows are quite willing to marry again, although the penalty for doing so is heavy. It is a rule among these people that, before remarrying, a widow must cut off the joint of a finger and present it to her husband on the wedding day.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Scubb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4. of MADON, SONS & Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, with the Overland Mails of August 7, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 5 p.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Burnett, Rev R	Messrs, Sykes (2)
Benson, Mr W A	Rowe, Mr W H
Foord, Mr A W	Snell, Col and Mrs
Gamble, Mr J E	Scott, Mr B
George, Mr W	Swann, Major J C
Kennard, Mr H	Scott, Mr G P

FROM BRINDISI.

Arnott, Col	Molyneux, Col and Mrs
Beillhoujee, Mr	Mitchell, Mr
Brown, Mr	Morris, Mrs
Cannell, Mr B	Oekerjee, Mr
Chatterton, Col	Orr, Mr
Das, Mr B L	Pollard, Mr J
Elmore, Mr J O S	Talbot, Mr W S
Gott, Major E	Thomson, Mr G
Gorrissen, Mr W	Williams, Mr W
Minns, Mr C	

FROM ADEN.—Dyke, Lt P H.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

The great Hindu festival, known as the Norral Purnima, or Cocoanut holiday, was celebrated on Saturday last. On that day, the stormy vigour of the monsoon is considered by the Hindu astrologers to end ; and cocoanuts are offered to the sea to gain its favour towards those who trust themselves or their merchandise to its mercy during the year ensuing. In the early part of the days the Hindus and their families, young as well as old, dress themselves in their best clothes and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon, the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments ; and in company of the elder members of the families, with cocoanuts, flowers, and sugarcandy in their hands, proceed to the seashore in Mody Bay, Back Bay, or Chowpatty. It is a dogma of the Hindu creed that the deity presiding over the sea should on this day be propiated with the offering of cocoanuts and flowers. Ever pious Hindu therefore considers it to be a duty to proceed to the seashore, where he engages the services of a Brahmin for a consideration, and after much ceremony throws his cocoanut and flowers into the water. In the afternoon, converging from different parts of the city on foot, by train, or in public and private conveyances, Hindus of all classes may be seen covering the general parade-ground or the Esplanade in front of the Marine Lines. The religious requirements of the festival having been attended to, the holiday-makers turn their attention to the fair held along the verge of the Cruickshank Road. The fair is a curious sight in its way, many of its attractions being common to a Native fair. The keepers of the booths erected for the sale of trinkets and sweetmeats do a profitable business. Rings of people here and there watch the feats of wrestlers and acrobats, or listen to the talis of the prowess of Rama, or the amours of the god Krishna, recited to them by wandering minstrels. Merry-go-rounds, with their wooden elephants, tigers, leopards, &c., groan and creak, and are accorded a fair share of the patronage of the young and the old. Throughout the day, extra tram cars brought in a marked increase to the ordinary daily receipts of the Bombay Tramway Company. The police arrangements for the preservation of order and for the regulation of the immense traffic were admirably planned, and credit is due to the officers who were responsible for carrying them into execution.

RIOTING AT SUTARPAKHDY.

At Thana, on Friday, Mr. Kotewal, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, again resumed the hearing of the case in which twenty-five men are charged with rioting and attempting to murder two Native Christians at Sutarpakhdy, a place near Coorla. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared to prosecute, while the accused were defended by Mr. Furdunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barister-at-law. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, Civil Surgeon in Thana, was examined on behalf of the prosecution. He said that he examined the complaints at the Coorla Hospital, and was of opinion that the act was done under such circumstances that death might be caused if the act took effect. Mr. Taleyarkhan cross-examined Dr. Kirtikar at some length, and his evidence took up the whole day. The case stands adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a loan of Rs. 4,000 to the Bangalore Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be repaid in two years.

Sanction has been accorded to a project estimated to cost Rs. 1,08,200, for the provision of a water-supply for the mobilisation camp at Katcha Gashi.

Major J. G. Day, R.E., has been placed under orders for India, to succeed to the vacancy on the Indian establishment caused by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Boileau, R.E.

Intimation has been received that Colonel James Forbes-Robertson, Bombay (Retired), has discontinued the use of the surname of "Robertson," and reverted to his original surname of "Forbes" ; and that Major J. A. C. Wedderburn, Bengal (Retired) has assumed the surname of "Maxwell" in addition to and after that of "Wedderburn."

It has been decided to abandon the proposed purchase by Government of the property known as the "Seven Tanks" estate at Cossipore for use as a site for quarters for the European subordinates of the Foundry and Shell Factory at that station.

Sanction has been accorded to the extension of the Dalhousie pipe water supply to Ranikhet at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000.

Captain F. G. Moberly, D. S. O., rejoins the 37th Dogras shortly on vacating his appointment in the Gilgit Agency.

Captain C. A. Fowler, 22nd Punjab Infantry, is appointed District Recruiting Officer of the Punjabi Mahomedan District in succession to Captain Hamilton, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Stevens, on vacating Command of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is posted to Poona for general duty.

Lieutenant C. D. Field, 28th Madras Infantry, has proceeded to Indore on temporary appointment to the Political Department.

The *Pioneer* writes :—It will no doubt be taken as something of a blow to the Mahomedan interest in the N.-W. Provinces that the two Subordinate judges, who have just been convicted of corruption should both be members of that race. But at the same time one cannot fairly look upon this as anything more striking than a coincidence. Black sheep there will always be in every fold, and scandals like other evils have a way of coming in batches. If the two trials had taken place a year or two apart no one would have been tempted to draw any conclusions of a general nature from them ; as it happens they have come upon the public simultaneously, and it is natural, though scarcely reasonable, that people should ask whether there is something specially rotten in the state of Mahomedan public morals. It is a melancholy circumstance in the case that both men were well educated, and of some standing both in the service and socially. Syed Haidar Mehdi, the subordinate Judge of Bahraich, had risen steadily in the service from the bottom grade of Munsifs to a Judgeship, and was the author of a work on a branch of Mahomedan law. Syed Ikbal Ali, of Gonda, is a man who has been more prominently before the public. He has written on such subjects as education and Oudh tenancy, and was selected to give evidence before the Education commission in 1882 and before the Public Service Commission in 1886. In the year 1884 his services were lent to the Hyderabad State at the instance of Mehdi Hassan, the then Chief Justice, and he remained there for nearly ten years. It was in the unwholesome atmosphere of the Nizam's service, we may not unfairly conjecture, that he contracted the seeds of that insidious laxity in public morals that has now ruined his career and his character. He was almost the last remaining of that band of North-West officials that invaded Hyderabad after the death of the first Sir Salar Jung, and flourished for a while in unrighteous prosperity. They are now no longer known in their places in the Nizam's dominions : one exposure after another ousted them from employment, and the chief of them, men whose names were a few years ago constantly before the public, are now living, no one knows where or how. It was an ill day for the Mahomedans of these Provinces when the rush to Golconda set in.

AKBAR AND THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Why was the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society established ? Was it to serve the purpose of an ordinary circulating library ? Or was it to provide, in consideration of an annual douceur of fifty rupees, facilities for exhibiting and advertising the vamped-up wares of any member who had a quant. suff. of temerity ? Or was it again—to use the words of old Sandie Mackay—to enable every chick who had found a grain of corn to run out cackling with the shell on his head, and tell it to all the world, as if there never was barley grown on the face of the earth before ? Mr. Karkaria's paper on "Akbar and the Parsees" has led me to ask these questions. If there is any subject in Indian History which has been threshed out by many men of "real" learning, it is that of Akbar's religious faith. Seventy years ago (1818), Captain Vans Kennedy read a paper before the Bombay Literary Society on Akbar's new religion. His essay contains an excellent description of the character and development of Akbar's innovations, and he also gave, for the first time in English, a translation of the arguments which the author of the "Dabestan" puts into the mouths of the professors of different religions. Vans Kennedy had not before him the full text of Badaoni. All that he knew of that writer's opinions was at secondhand from another work, called the "Gul-i-Rana." Consequently, Horace Hayman Wilson wrote in 1824, another most valuable essay in which all the material facts in Badaoni are marshalled with a fidelity, lucidity and skill quite worthy of the continuator of Mill. In 1853 again, Edward Rehatsek published in our own city a little brochure containing translations of all the passages in Badaoni which bear on that change in Akbar's beliefs which culminated in his "Divine Monotheism." The labours of Shea and Troyer, Blochmaun and Lowe are better known and need no special mention. Where then, I ask, was the necessity of writing another paper on the subject ? Has Mr. Karkaria cited any authority, or even any single passage of importance, which had been neglected by his predecessors ? Has he sumarised the results of their investigations better ? or is it that "his" English is more "engaging" than Wilson's and Vans Kennedy's ? Has he done anything more than "conveyed" bodily to his pages the identical facts and statements which had been handled more skilfully by his betters ? One proof of all this will suffice Mr. Karkaria's principal authorities are Badaoni and the Dabistan. Five out of the six passages which he quotes from the former have been cited by Wilson in his paper (Rost's Ed. of Wilson's works, Vol. II., pp. 379-400). The picturesque description of the Brahman Devi on his Charpoi occurs on p. 384, the allusion to the Padres on p. 387, the most interesting reference to the fire worshippers of Nausari on p. 389, the argument of Birbal in favour of sun-worship on p. 388, and the mention of Hom on p. 389. The only one which does not appear in this list is that about the "bootful of excrements" which Wilson had the good taste to omit, and which is neither important, edifying, nor savoury. So that we have in the compass of five pages in Wilson, the identical facts and statements which Mr. Karkaria says he has extracted from Badaoni. It is true that Wilson does not quote Tennyson, but most people will agree that tags of poetry, however excellent, are not essential in an "original" historical essay.

I will now, with your permission, proceed to criticise in detail Mr. Karkaria's lucubration, and to point out the numerous errors into which, in spite of all this excellent guidance, his half-knowledge has led him. The introductory tail-talk about Henry Quatre may be passed over with the remark that such historical parallels, even when sound, are rather curious than informing, and certainly not urgently called-for in a paper read before a society established for encouraging "original" research in "Oriental" literature. The general remarks about the religious condition of the time may be found in every good History of India. When Mr. Karkaria conjectures that Max Muller's hesitation about identifying the "Samanas" of Badaoni with the Sanscrit, "Shramana," and therefore with Buddhists, arose from a misinterpretation of Blochmaun's, he is evidently out of his depths. Mr. Karkaria appears to be ignorant that the Sanskrit "Shramana" is capable of more than one meaning. It signifies according to Monier Williams, "one who makes efforts or exertions, one who performs acts of penance and austerity, an ascetic, a religious mendicant, a Buddhist ascetic." If Mr. Karkaria will refer to H. H. Wilson's paper on "Buddha and Buddhism" (Works ii. p p. 312-315), he will find that "Sramana is not exclusively the designation of a Buddhist ; it is equally that of a Brahmanical ascetic, and its use does not positively determine to which class it is to be applied." Further, Wilson, remarks that the "Sarmanai" of Megasthenes and Clemens of Alexandria are not Buddhists but Brahmans. But in Porphyry and Cyril, "Samanai" is employed to designate Buddhists. Sprengger again in a note to his translation of Masudis "Meadows of Gold" (pp. 319-320) quotes the "Mefatih-ul-Ulum," in which "Samanean" are identified with Buddhists. Rehatsek points out that although Tibetans are mentioned as having come to the Court of Akbar, "it is not certain whether Buddhists are really meant." (Op. cit. p. 20, note) Mr. Karkaria will thus perceive that the question is not so easy as he thinks, and that MaxMullers hesitation is really due not to Blochmann's error, but to the double meaning which "Sramana" bears in Sanskrit. The digression about Akbar's relations to Christianity and the parade of historical authorities, which Mr. Karkaria expects to turn to account in manufacturing another paper, are manifestly irrelevant, and these defects cannot be said to be redeemed by the revelation of the intimacy existing been Mr. Karkaria and Mr. Constable. Coming to the Legend itself, which Mr. Karkaria has utilized as a peg whereon to hang his yarn, he is evidently ignorant that when he describes Mehrji Rana's opinion as a "Hindu priest, Jugut guru, 'by name,'" he is committing a blunder. "Jugut-guru" is not a personal name, but a titular designation of the occupant of Sankaracharayas' spiritual 'gadi.' It is the title by which the pontiff (so to say) of a very large number of Hindus has continued to be known for centuries. In the "khiyal" which embalms the legend, the "Jugut-guru" is evidently mentioned as the most doughty champion of Hindu religion and Hindu science. As to the "collected opinions of every one," especially of such as were not Mohammedans," (Badaoni, assud Elliot and Dowson, V., p 527), it is most unlikely that he would omit to invite the Jugut-guru, a sort of Hindu Pope—a "guru" (teacher) of world-wide authority. Now let us see what Mr. Karkaria has done to enlighten us on this part of the subject. All that he says comes to this, that the story is not mentioned in the historians. Poor man, what can he do ? He, as a critical historian destined to reconstruct and rewrite the annals of his country, is not going to "stultify" himself by vouching for it in the absence of all mention in his authorities ; as if even in case Mr. Karkaria had found "this highly improbable if not impossible event" described in a thousand and one histories, anyone in his senses would have believed that two suns actually "appeared in the heavens" for days together.

We now come to the passage in the Dabistan, (about the fire worshippers from Naosari), which is an amplified reproduction of that from Badaoni. Here we have a test of Mr. Karkaria's Persian Scholarship. There are at least two errors in Shea and Troyer's translation, which Mr. Karkaria, the critical, cites with a confidence almost child-like. It happens that one of these two errors is responsible for making abso lute nonsense of the original. We may trust Mr. Karkaria to tell what he "thinks" of a doubtful error on the part of Blochmann, or and undoubted one on that of the "learned translator of Badaoni," when he has had a "wrinkle" from someone more knowing than himself, but when it comes to correcting a real blunder, out of his own head, Mr. Karkaria is as silent as the grave. Will he tell us what he understood by "Iti set" being "among the sentences of the Lord ?" Sentences of the Lord indeed ? Is it fire that is a sentence of the Lord ? or is "Iti set," a verse of the Koran ? Had Mr. Karkaria, who has a nervous dread of omitting to mention the number of the corresponding page in the "Persian" text of Badaoni (lest people should think that he was unable to read that language), been capable of understanding the Dabistan in the original, he would have seen that the true reading is "Ayati ast az ayat-i-Khodawand-i-Wafuru," that is, "It (Fire) is a 'sign' out of the 'signs' of the Lord," and the other error, I will leave to Mr. Karkaria, as it is one that any schoolboy can find out for himself.

And now I come to Mr. Karkaria's reasons for holding that Meherji Rana could not have taken any prominent part in instructing Akbar, and that it was Ardeshir of Kerman, who led the "Shahinshah" to Parseeism. Now, there is no doubt that Meherji Rana, went to Akbar's Court about 1578. The Sanad for the first Jaghir of two hundred Bighas bears that date. It is also certain that Meherji Rana was by the unanimous consent of the Anjuman of Naosari elected its Dastur on 12th March 1579, and confirmed on 1st September, 1580 (Parsi Prakash, Vol. i. p.p. 8-9, Dosabhai Framji, Vol., ii. pp. 3-4). Meherji Rana died in 1581, and in 1595 the old grant of 200 bighas was confirmed in favour of Kaikobad, Meherji's son and successor, who had an additional grant of 100 bighas, conferred upon him personally (Parsi Prakash, i., p. 9. and note.) All this munificence to father and son would be inexplicable if Akbar had been "dissatisfied" with Meherji or his son. The facts above cited on the authority of the Parsee Prakash (whose author quotes the manuscript records on which they are based), received independent confirmation from Badaoni himself, who, it is most important to note, mentions the fire-worshippers of Naosari under the events of the year 1578, and who distinctly asserts that "on the New-Year festival of the 25th year after his accession, he (Akbar) prostrated himself both before the sun and before the fire in public, and in the evening the whole court had to rise up respectfully when the lamps and candles were lighted" (assud Elliot and Dowson, V., p. 331, also Rehatsek, p. 27). Badaoni is altogether silent about Ardeshir, and the reference to him and to Azar-Kaivan occurs only in the amplified version of the "Dabestan." Badaoni admits that the fire-worshippers "blassed the Emperor in their favour" (Rehatsek, p. 26), Elliot and Dowson, p. 530), yet he does not know anything of Ardeshir, or his influence, and good reason, for his history comes to an end in 1595-6 (Elliot and Dowson, V., p. 479), while it can be proved by documentary and other evidence that Ardeshir came to India only in 1597 (Parsi Prakash, i., p. 10). Mr. Karkaria admits that Ardeshir "was invited some years after Meherji Rana," and, if according to Badaoni, Akbar publicly adored the sun and fire, "directed that the sacred fire should be made over to the charge of Abul-Fazl" and "adopted the Nauroz-i-Jalali for the celebration of his accession to the throne" (Elliott and Dawson, V., pp. 530-1) "in the 25th year of his reign," how can it be said that Ardeshir, "who did not arrive till the 42nd," was the person who "led Akbar to Parseeism" ? The "leading to Parseeism" had been already brought about, according to Mr. Karkaria's own authority, nineteen years before. According to the "Dabestan," Akbar invited not only Azarkaiwan, but also other "fire-worshippers from Kermon," besides Ardeshir (iii. p. 95-6). Are we then to adopt Mr. Karkaria's method of reasoning, and say that he did so because "he could not get much out of" Ardeshir either ? The fact is that Akbar invited Ardeshir, not because he was dissatisfied with Meherji Rana, but because in 1597 (nineteen years after Meherji Rana's visit), he appears to have had another accession of zeal in favour of Zoroastrianism, Meherji Rana was not then in the land of the living, having departed six years before (1591) to the "bourne from which no traveller returns" to Nausari or to Delhi either.

Mr. Karkaria further asserts that the arguments brought forward by the Zoroastrian in the "Dabestan" show "great acumen and knowledge," and he does not "think that an obscure priest in a corner of Guzerat could have been able to adduce them with such skill and dialectical ability." Now, this is a very strange statement as coming from a critical historian. I have read with the greatest attention the whole section on the "Dabistan" on the "Dispute of the people of Different Religions" (iii pp. 50-105). The author makes the follower of Zerdusht stand in a corner and open his mouth but once during the whole debate, and then only to utter a sentence of two lines. "Maintain all this," he said to the philosopher, "but do not deny miracles in general, for our prophet, too, ascended to heaven" (iii p. 73). This precious dictum is the solitary authority (unless Mr. Karkaria in desperate straits presses into his service another equally insignificant and inconclusive passage on p. 93) for the tirade about acumen and dialectical ability and knowledge of other religions and of history and philosophy. May I not with good exclaim, commend me to Mr. Karkaria for an honest historian commend me also to him for a subtle logician ! For his argument comes to this. The followers of Zerdusht in the Dabistan was possessed of all these gifts (an unwarranted assertion) : Meherji Rana, born in a corner of Guzerat, had not and could not have had them (another gratuitous assumption). Therefore Meherji Rana did not take "any great part in the religions and philosophical discussions that were carried on in the Emperor's presence." ! ! !

Here, Sir, I will conclude. I have pointed out that the same subject has been more skilfully handled by others, and that there is nothing new in Mr. Karkaria's paper except the old wives' tale with which every Parsee urchin is familiar. I have shown that Mr. Karkaria has not grasped the pith of the controversy about "Samaneans ;" I have demonstrated his ignorance of the meaning of such a common Hindu title as "Jugat-guru ;" I have proved that he is incapable of testing the accuracy of any translation from the Persian ; I have exposed the futility of the reasoning he has employed to discount Meherji Rana's influence ; and lastly, I have convicted him of making assertion on the authority of the "Dabistan" for which there is not the slightest warrant in that work.

Ed. OCHILTREE, Junior.

Bombay, August 19.

THE PARSEE DOKHMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Zoroastrian of the first type," seems in reply to my letter, headed, "Hindu burial and cremation ground at Dadar," that appeared in your issue of the 8th instant, to take me to task as being a little at sea with regard to the Parsee dokhma. I cannot but thank your correspondent for the little information he has afforded me, but I regret a man of such vast erudition and learning of the type of your correspondent should not be able to spell the name of one of the most learned, the cleverest, the best read, most experienced and witiest barristers—Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, who furiously defended the fifty Parsees in the memoraole "Tower of Silence" case, which resulted in their acquittal by "the most enlightened common jury that ever sat in the jury box" to no little discomfiture of the presiding Judge. No attempt has been made in my letter to hurt the feelings of any of the Bombay communities. I regret very much that my letter should have given offence to your correspondent. It will be in the recollection of many of your readers that the Zoroastrians, now rightly styled the "Saxons of the East," of the type of your correspondent, were the the cause of the removal of the Christian cemeteries to Sewree and Daravie, as the following article giving a garbled account of the burial at the Sonapore Cemetery, that appeared in the year 1874 in a Parsi journal, the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and a translation of which appeared in the "Times of India," will amply show :—"The Portuguese Burial-Ground at Backbay.' The space occupied by this burial-ground is so very narrow, and the demands made upon it are so frequent, that it is certainly not fitted for the purpose, for which it is intended. The consequence is that one dead makes room in its stead for another, and the spectacle is revolting to the feelings of all passers-by, for the ground is inclosed only by a wooden railing and the grave-yard lies exposed to public gaze. A few days ago, Monsters of Feringhees, who died of cholera, were buried at this place ; but the available space being very small, these dead bodies were pressed into each small pit, which was hardly fitted to receive them ! It is to be feared that if this place is allowed from neglect to poison the dense population in the neighbourhood, and unless immediate measures are adopted for the removal of this festering source of disease, it may be too late to save the residents when a virulent epidemic breaks out among them some day. We know that the Municipal Commissioner, some time ago, served a notice upon the trustees of this burial-ground, requiring them, according to law, to close it, and wish to know why it has been allowed to be set at defiance ? The Feringhees have treated it with disrespect, and if so, why does not Mr. Crawford take steps against them to enforce the requirements of the law ?"—Yours, &c.,

Dadur, Aug. 17. J. G. D'SOUZA.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF MAHOMED.

A meeting to celebrate the birthday of the Prophet was held by the Mahomedan Club, yesterday, at 4 p.m., at the Anjuman-i-Islam school building, Hornby Road. The hall of the building was embellished with palm leaves, forming Islamic emblems and flags. Among those present, numbering about four hundred persons, were :—Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Moulvi Mahdi Ali, Messrs. Najimuddin Tyebjee and Jehangirmian, brother to the Chief of Mangrol, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at law, Mohamed Ali Jinna, barrister-at-law, K. S. Tharyani, Mohammed Yusuf Khatkhatay, Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ebrahim, Mohammed Akbar Hyderi, Taleb Ali Najin, Drs. Ismail Jan Mohammed, and Khaja Abdullah, Jagirdar Gulam Mustafa Khan, Haji Yusuf Amedabadi, Kazi Mohammed Ali Murghay, Munshi Mohammed Ismail Makbo, Moulvi Abdul Monim Baakza, Amiji Kadurbhai, Abdul Kadir Bastawalla, Mohammed Jaffer Mukhi, Abdul Hafiz Baakza, etc. The gathering consisted of the members of all the sects of Islam.

A number of young boys, seated on a platform, recited in melodious concert poems treating of the praises of the prophet. They sang for half-an-hour, and then Mr. Mohammed Jaffer Mukhi, president of the club, proposed Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk to take the chair. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk then addressed the audience for more than an hour. His speech generally treated of Islam, touching the value of the day, and quoted verses from the Koran to prove that Islam is the natural religion. He explained the ways in which idol worship was from time to time introduced in several other religions, and said that Islam is the last religion, and its prophet the last prophet, because the tenets of Islam are such that idol worship will never be introduced into it, however old it might become. No religion treats of Godhead as clearly as Islam. To support this view he quoted a verse from the Koran, which teaches that the prophet was but a man like others. This verse esoterically prohibits the Mohomedans to worship their prophet.

Mr. Taleb Ali Najin proposed a vote of thanks to the president, and Mr. Hajee Rehimtullah Dawood seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously. At 6 p.m. the meeting was dissolved after partaking of coffee and the distribution of "pangulab."

A touching old rural custom still prevail's in the western parts of France during the harvest season. On the edge of a field bordering the highway a sheaf of grain, to which all the peasants of the village contribute, is left standing. It is called the stranger's sheaf, as it is the property of the first homeless wayfarer who may care to carry it away and profit by its price.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain ofttimg ; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all gains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

CHEAPER PASSAGES AND AN IMPROVED MAIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to formulate a simple scheme for securing cheap passages between Europe and India, or rather for reducing the exorbitant rates that at present exist. This is the avowed object of the Passengers' Defence League and a very excellent object it is, and one that should have received the support of every European in this country, but unfortunately, it has not received this support, as universally as it deserved, because the policy hitherto adopted by the League, viz., that of asking members to

SANITATION *VS.* PASTEURISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our Health Officer's recent report on the health of our City should infuse a little common sense into us. Your contemporary, although a great upholder of Pasteurism, and his inoculations for every disease under the sun, informs us in its issue of 14th August (which information is based on our Health Officer's report) that "the experience of the last few weeks, when so much of the Island has been flooded and the water-supply interrupted, indicates how much real sanitary progress the city has made, and although the general mortality during the past week has been high, yet the health of communities or classes living under favourable conditions has been nearly as good as ever. The high mortality has been amongst those living in poor, damp and over-crowded dwellings. For instance, in Chowpatty it has been a pestilence over 18 per 1,000 and in Khetwady about 20 per 1,000." Now that Professor Haffkine is running about all over India, inoculating people when panic-striken during cholera epidemics, this report of the Health Officer of our city should carry help and conviction to those who are inclined to the belief that their deliverance lies in the disgusting and useless process of inoculation. Our Health Officer has unconsciously hit the key note, of health, that "the mortality has been high amongst those living in poor, damp, and over-crowded dwellings." Notwithstanding this simple road to health, we have a section of Government officials and others pleading for funds to start a Pasteur Institute at Simla. Rs. 70,000 has been collected, and it has been proposed to add to this by means of subscriptions of Rs. 10 from the public of India. But until it is known what income will be guaranteed by the great commercial bodies interested in the supply of labour to tea gardens and collieries and indigo and jute industry, it was resolved to postpone the election of a board of direction, which would take final action in the matter." However, Dr. Haffkine himself is now seeming to perceive that he must advocate a wider scope for the Pasteur Institute at Simla than was originally intended, and the general feeling among those present at the meeting held at Simla, on the 11th, was that the Institute should do a good deal more than merely provide anteriable inoculation. Surgeon-Major Ranking, from the Bengal Committee, submitted a scheme, under which is tucked "bacteriological research and anti-cholera inoculation, along with investigations into diseases, such as Boiar, Ozar, Beri, and enteric and other fevers. Why, the whole thing is a revival of black magic! However, the shape of front is a hopeful sign, and may the most ignorant soon see that this is all waste of energy, and that what is really needed, are better conditions, less overcrowding and cleanliness, along with Buisson Institutes (not Pasteur Institutes observe), as have been recently founded in several districts of London and different parts of England. This needs money, we may be told, and so does the other project, with this difference that the Buisson Institutes are sure and rational, and not revolting in their methods; neither are they simple torture chambers for thousands of dumb animals. Science is one thing, medicine another. Schiff performed a great number of experiments relating to the erection of the hairs on a cat's tail. This erection of hair is seen in an angry cat, can be produced by stimulating electrically the spinal cord, but he discovered that the effect ceased on cutting the lumbar sympathetic nerve on both sides. Now this has no bearing on medicine or surgery; it is simply and addition to scientific knowledge. Other cruel researches are simply chemical. Thus Lewaschew starved dogs for five days for purely chemical research—Carvallo and Pachon starved pigs for five days, giving them neither food nor water, and found quite the contrary to what have been called the classical experiments of Schrift and Hosack. This was neither medical or scientific, but that love of contradiction, which possesses vivisectors who, we are told, are like the priests of pagan Rome, who could only succeed their predecessor by murdering him. Contrast this new system, with what the past has done without it. Those of us who have lived on this side of India for the last forty years or so, may remember the time when a detachment of soldiers were sent to Karachi. A severe form of cholera broke out amongst them, and eighty-six out of the hundred succumbed to this epidemic. We do not now hear of such wholesale havoc among our soldiers by this disease, and it is not because of Pasteur's inoculations or Pasteur Institutes, that it has been conquered to so great an extent, but simply by paying more attention to sanitation and water-supply. As I write a letter has appeared in your contemporary on the "Health of Poona" from a correspondent over the signature, "An old citizen of Poona," which forcibly bares out the contention that sanitary conditions must not be neglected. The correspondent attributes the recent outbreak of cholera at Poona to the "insanitary condition of Poona in point of drainage and purity of water-supply." The water flows into the city and camp in open canals receiving all sorts of contaminations of a populous town. The camp is protected by means of filtration, but no such sanitary protection is afforded the city of Poona, with the result that 17t deaths took place in July last. Again, what do we find in our Indian cities, where people are surrounded by dirt, decadent water, and bad drainage, there devastating epidemics occur" where too, vaccination is universal. At Allahabad "hundreds of vaccinated children have died in small-pox;" and the medical superintendent of the General Hospital there, to uphold Jenner's prescription, informed a visitor "that they had it milder." One wonders where the mildness comes in, when "hundreds had died!" In the *Blue* Book on sanitary measures in India for 1879-1880, it is affirmed that "vaccination has no power apparently over epidemic small-pox. That small-pox is not a disease that can be controlled by vaccination. It must be dealt with by Sanitary measures." And so, too, if vaccination cannot control small pox, neither can cholera be controlled by inoculation. There is nothing for it but a due regard to sanitation. All such knowledge is now being retarded by the modern craze, which is diverting study to animals—to animals often cruelly abused—instead of concentrating it upon those to whom the future doctor will have to minister, sick men and women. Endless time is spent in galvanising frogs, and making tracings on drums, whilst only the other day a physician complained that his clerk seemed ignorant of the simplest functions of the liver and kidney. This is the testimony of Professor Mitchell Banks of the College of Surgeons, Liverpool. Again, there are the kind of questions which are given them in hygeinic. What do you understand by the expressions, "effective population," "dependent population," and "density of population?" What impurities of a deleterious character are found in bread?" The first question is a mere one in the line of a politcal economist, and the last one in the line of a chemical analyser. Diverting the medical students from their proper study, they are discouraged from entering the wards of a hospital of the operating theatre during their first two years, "and as an alternative they are instructed in Physiology," with this result, that on 2nd June 1894, in England, out of 2,612 examinations by the Conjoint Board, there were 1,017 rejections." If we are not careful in India, this proposed Pasteur Institute at Simla will play the same mischief with our Indian medical students. Apology is needed for the length of this letter, but there is a great deal left out, which comes under scope, but much too long a subject in itself; namely, the feasibility of introducing here the Working Classes Act 1890 of England, which would empower the Municipality to erect new houses in the place of insanitary ones.—Yours, &c.,

SARAH S. GOSTLING.

Malabar Hill, Aug. 18.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 22.

10 p.m. ... 79·5

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23.

8 a.m. ... 78·1
10 a.m. ... 81·5
2 p.m. ... 81·4
6 p.m. ... 81·5

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Vossische Zeitung" describes the Danish island, on the north-west corner of Spitzbergen, choosen for the building of Andree's balloon-house, as lying 79deg. 47min. 30sec. north latitude south of the Amsterdam island, which is only separated from it by a very narrow strip of water. Close by are the smaller islands of Bird-catcher, Cloven Cliff, and the two Norwegian islands, one of which had been intended as the landing-place of the expedition, but was given up because it scarcely offered enough space for the balloon-house. All these islands generally consist of lofty granite and gneiss mountains, between which lies immense glaciers. In sunny ravines there is a very varied vegetation and splendid display of flowers. The Andree expedition has settled down on the north side of Danish Island, close to the Sund, and not far off is the wooden hut erected by Mr. Pike many years ago. On the west side of the island lies Kobb bai, into which many Norwegian whalers run, it being a very safe harbour, also early free from ice, and the last to freeze in autumn. Close to the shore at its entrance is a sweet-water lake, which never tot Hy freezes, so that water can always be obtained. This region, in the 17th and 18th centuries, was the chief station of Dutch whalers.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes recklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE necessity for the railway committee, which is about to assemble at Simla, is being demonstrated more and more as new schemes, chiefly for feeder lines, are reaching the Government nearly every week.

THE Committee of the Indian Tea Association bearing in mind the requirements of the large labour force estimated at 50,000 annually proceeding to Assam as well as the increasing demands of the Duars and Darjeeling districts, have passed a resolution in favour of the head-quarters of the proposed Pasteur Institute being located in Bengal.

THE visit of the Commander-in-Chief to Burma will not take place in November as originally intended. His Excellency is now expected in Rangoon early in February or the last week of January.

AT a meeting held on Thursday evening in the Dalhousie Institute at Calcutta, it was decided that an evening party should be given to Sir Comer Petheram, the retiring Chief Justice, and that an address to be presented to him on that occasion. The meeting was composed almost entirely of the native community, chiefly members of the British Indian Association, the Europeans present being the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair and Messrs. T. Spink and W. Ryland.

THE Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association has voted a contribution of Rs. 2,000 to the American market fund. The total amount of contributions to this fund to date amount to over Rs. 68,400, and there is a balance of nearly Rs. 20,000. There are ample funds in hand to carry on the campaign for pushing Indian tea in America.

THE last act in the long drama of the Russo-Afghan Delimitation will be played in October, when Darwaz will finally pass under the Amir's control. A year of grace was to be given after the ratification of the Pamirs in which the people of Darwaz could prepare themselves for the change.

WE learn with much regret of the death at Jhansi, from cholera, on the 17th August of Dr. G. Nixon, the Civil Surgeon. The disease is supposed to have been contracted at Lalitpur, where he was summoned to attend a case on Saturday last. Dr. Nixon attended to all his usual duties on Monday morning, but was taken ill in the afternoon, and died about 10 p.m. He was buried with full military honours on Tuesday morning. Surgeon-Major Nixon, M.B., who was well-known in these provinces, both for his professional skill and amiability of character, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and joined the Indian Medical Service in 1878. He had the Afghan medal (1879-80) and the Burma 1886-78) medal and clasp. Since then he has been serving in the civil line, and it is understood that he had just been selected to fill the coming vacancy in the Civil Surgeoncy of Naini Tal.

THE despatch of stores from Bandipura to Gilgit will be continued till the 30th of September, after which date no stores can be received at Bandipura for onward despatch this year. No wheat or barley has this year been transported from Kashmir to Gilgit, and in consequence prices are considerably lower in Srinagar.

HER MAJESTY has approved the grant of the local rank of Lieutenant-General to Major-General Sanford, while officiating in the command of the Bengal army.

ALL is quiet at Lunglei, but the Military Police battalion are still disarmed. Captain Loch is engaged in inquiring into the cause of the discontent among the sepoys.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WATERFIELD, commanding at the Malakhand, proceeds on two months privilege leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Money Simons, 24th Punjab Infantry, officiating for him.

NEWS of the death of three officers reached Army Head-quarters on Thursday—Surgeon-Major Nixon, who died of cholera, at Jhansi, Surgeon-Major H. Saunders, of cancer, at Rawalpindi, and Lieutenant Evans, 10th Bengal Lancers, of enteric fever.

BOTH the detachments of the 32nd Pioneers, and that of the Bengal Sappers, at Gilgit, will return to India by the Khagan Valley route, which will also be used by the two companies of Dogras who will relieve the Pioneers. The Sappers will be relieved by a detachment of No. 4 Company now in Chitral.

WELCOME news comes from Behar of a general fall of rain over the districts north of the Ganges, which has at last broken the long drought that was beginning to look so uncommonly serious for the country. The rain comes too late, it is true, to repair the damage done by the break: much of the rice crop is already past saving, and the Indian corn also. Nevertheless the relief to agriculture will be great and the Bengal Government, too, will have cause to be thankful.

THE unusual dryness of the present year throughout the spring and early autumn was known to have told seriously against the tea crop all over north-eastern India, in Assam, Cachara, the Duars, and Darjeeling regions, where one generally thinks of anything running short rather than the rain. The unfavourable character of the season is, however, brought out by the figures of the export trade: for the July clearances from Calcutta only amounted to 24 million lbs. as against 28½ million lbs. in 1895, and nearly 26 million lbs. in 1894. The weather, however, improved in the ten districts as the season advanced, and it is to be hoped that by the end of October it will be found that the later months have made up some of the earlier deficiency.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners of Chittagong have applied to the Bengal Government for sanction for a loan for the improvement of the Port.

MR. SKRINE is still at Fort Lunglei; but everything has quieted down, and it is understood that the Military Police battalion, which has given trouble, has been allowed to resume duty on Friday last.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on Thursday, before Justice Amir Ali, Mr. Geddes, on behalf of Patrick McGuire, trustee of the will and administrator of the late Captain William MacKenzie, applied for the admission of a plaint against the Very Rev. Father L. Hegerback, Rector of St. Xavier's College. The prayer was for ejectment, and arrears of rent due in respect of the large play-ground attached to the College and extending to five bighas. His Lordship admitted the plaint, and on application of Mr. Geodes the matter was set down for settlement of the issues.

BY an order of the Government of India all Acts of the Governor-General-in-Council, which apply to the whole of British India, or are applicable to more than one province, will in future be translated into Urdu and transliterated into Hindi, their sale and distribution being in the hands of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India.

THE project for a Candle Manufactory in enterprising Cawnpore, it would appear, ought not to be devoid of certain elements of success. Raw materials, of a more or less suitable nature, are to be had locally, at low prices, and labour is cheap if fuel is dear. It is a remarkable feature of this trade that neither gas, nor the enormous consumption of kerosine, nor the introduction of eletric lighting, so far seems to have made any serious impression on it either at home or abroad. As regards India, imports of candles have doubled themselves in quantity—and more than double themselves in value, within the past seven years, having increased from 2,423,446lbs., valued at Rs. 7,79,755, in 1888-89 to 4,858,453lbs., valued at Rs. 17,94,422 last year; and last year's imports marked an increase of no less than 36 per cent., on those of 1894-1895! These figures would seem demonstrate clearly that the trade is a still growing one, and this may be taken as one point, at any rate, in favour of the projected undertaking in Cawnpore. On the other hand, they can hardly be said to represent a very extensive trade; probably not larger than the annual outturn of one of the big candle factories in Europe.

THE humour of the India Office in its ways of dealing with the Indian Services, writes the Allahabad paper, has seldom been more happily illustrated than in a recent despatch of the Secretary of State announcing a "reduction" of subscriptions to the Civil Service Family Pension Fund. Some fifteen years ago a new fund was started for the Civil Service at large, to take the place of the three separate Presidency funds; and it has been recently found that this fund was growing too rich. The country, it would seem, is growing more healthy, or young Civilians more disinclined to marriage, or some other cause has upset the actuary's calculations; but at any rate the Secretary of State found that he was taking more money out of the pockets of the Service than was sufficient to maintain the pensions in question at the recognised level of value. Accordingly it was announced in the despatch that the situation would be met by a reduction of 27½ per cent. on payments both in India and in England, and a welcome announcement this must have seemed to Civilians—at first sight. Unfortunately a provision was added to the effect that, in order to secure uniformity with the practice observed in the Military Department, these Indian payments were to be made at the current rate of exchange. Hitherto they had been made at a fixed rate—the par value of the rupee. When the Civilian, then, turns to the tables in which the new rates are worked out he finds that the result of it all is that this reduction of 27½ per cent. costs him something appreciable. The junior class, for instance, those below seven years' service, have hitherto paid a fixed charge of Rs. 15 per month. Their contribution now comes to fifteen rupees, four annas, and some pies, taking the rupee at 1s. 2¼d., and, of course, is liable to increase proportionately as the rupee falls. It is true that the Civilian on furlough in England does get the benefit of the reduction, but men cannot generally be on furlough, and the unfortunate juniors, whose case we have just been taking, cannot take furlough at all. As the amount of the payments in England must be a mere fraction of those made in India, it is evident that the new system is an enhancement and not a reduction. If the Secretary of State had wanted more money, one would have thought it had been simpler to say so, and more considerate to the feelings of those concerned. But by heading its communication as a reduction of payments the India Office gets its little joke, which apparantly it must have. One of the correspondents who have communicated with our contemporary on this matter, questions whether the action of the Secretary of State is even legal. "It was always understood," he says, "that the Family Pension Fund was taken over by Government as a going concern, and that the contracts made at that time could not be altered without the consent of both parties; and that one of the terms of the contract was that subscriptions should be paid at the par value of the rupee. If it is legal for Government to ordain that the subscriptions be paid at the exchange value of the rupee, it may also be considered legal for them to ordain that the pensions shall be paid to pensioners both in England and in India in rupees instead of in sterling; and the rupee, which when I retire will probably be worth about 6d., by the time my wife is a widow may be of the value of four-pence." When they see what the India Office means in its humourous moods, it is no wonder if Civilians get anxious about this "reduction" order at the possible thin end of the wedge.

COLONEL BROSIS becomes Manager of the Burma Railways under the new Company.

IN July exports from Calcutta did not improve as in the previous month; on the contrary, there was a very considerable falling off. The total value was less by over one half crore, or by nearly eighteen per cent. Jute manufactures and cotton twist alone showed any improvement during the month. Smaller shipments of tea, have chiefly contributed to the decrease; but the falling off under grain was also great, while numerous other items was shipped on a more contracted scale.

MESSRS. NAPIER, SHANKS, AND BELL, of Yoker, we read in an exchange, have completed the laying of the keels of the two 6,000-ton steamers recently ordered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the two similar vessels ordered at the same time from Messrs. D. and W. Henderson, Partick, have now also their keels on the blocks. The laying down of these vessels by Messrs. Napier, Shanks, and Bell is a considerable advance as regards dimensions on anything yet undertaken by the firm. Nine new steamers altogether are being built for the service, four being in the hands of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, and the ninth is being built in Japan. She is of 8,000 tons, and the steel for the construction is being supplied by the Steel Company of Scotland. Almost or about 26,000 tons of steel will be absorbed in the construction of the fleet. The vessels are to steam 12 knots at sea, and they will run from Middlesboro' and Antwerp direct to Hiogo and Yokohama.

SIGNOR ADFREDA ORIANI, who writes under the name of Otto di Banzole, and is one of the most original of Italian novelists, has just produced a new romance, "La Disfatta" (The Defeat). Italian high life is presented, and many modern problems are touched upon. Of course, it is a psychological romance, that being the fashion just now in Italy. The arrival of the married couple at a country villa has been compared to a painting by Callot. The scene of the death of their child is extremely touching. The drama then turns to the solitude, to which each of the parents are self-condemned. The characters, a professor, his wife, a Countess Geraldine, and a military Apollo, named Lamberti are clever studies, and the often dangerous situations are treated with delicacy. The publisher is Treves, Milan.

AN instance of the extreme hardship suffered by vessels in consequence of only one quarantine station existing on the extensive coast of Bahia is the case of the American barque Monrovia. This vessel, bound from Rio to Maceio, during the voyage sighted the British steamer Elmete, of London, stranded on the Abrothos rocks, some 250 miles south of Bahia. She stood by the Elmete for several days, when that vessel sank, and besides saving part of the cargo, rescued the crew consisting of 29 men. Several days afterwards the Monrovia arrived at Bahia for the purpose of landing the shipwrecked crew. On anchoring no communication with the shore was allowed, and she was at once signalled by the Brazilian authorities to immediately proceed to Ilha Grande, there to undergo quarantine, on the grounds that the Elmete had sailed from Buenos Ayres, which port had been declared infected, and notwithstanding the representations of the British and of the United States Consuls, such order was enforced, and the unfortunate master of the Monrovia, with 29 shipwrecked men on board, was compelled to put back to a quarantine station 800 miles distant.

IT is intended in September to celebrate at Cettinje the bi-centenary anniversary of the accession of the present reigning dynasty of Montenegro. It was in the year 1696 that the Vladika, or Prince-Bishop, Danilo Petrovitch ascended the throne. He it was who struck the successful blow for the independence of Montenegro, which was maintained by his descendants at the point of the sword, until the present Sovereign, Prince Nicolas I., who conducted in person the campaigns of 1876, and 1877, and was decorated with the much-coveted Russian military Order of St. George, obtained its formal recognition by the Treaty of Berlin. At the bi-centenary anniversary it is proposed to transfer the mortal remains of the warlike Vladika Danilo from their resting place in the old monastery of Cettinje, and to place them in a mortuary chapel, which is being erected on the summit of one of the hills overlooking the capital. The new barracks will be formally inaugurated, and it is expected that there will be a large concourse of southern Slava. This event will, it is hoped, attract to Cettinje distinguished visitors from other European countries.

A POST-OFFICE town in Pennsylvania is called Aitch, for the following reason. It is said that there used to live in that part of the country five prosperous farmers, respectively named Anderson, Isenberg, Taylor, Crum, and Henderson. Each wished the town to be named after himself, but they could not come to an agreement. Finally, as a compromise, it was suggested and agreed that the first letter from each name should be taken and placed together.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BURMESE RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, July 31, Mr. Souttar asked the Secretary for India, with regard to the proposals recently pressed on the Marquess of Salisbury by an influential deputation of the Chambers of Commerce for railway extension on the east and north-east of Burma: In what direction and how near to the frontiers of South-west China it was desired to project such railway system; and whether the concessions recently granted to the Rothschild Railway Syndicate included powers to construct these proposed lines on the frontiers of Eastern Burma.

Lord G. Hamilton said a line of railway was now in course of construction which started from the Burmese railway system near Mandalay and terminated near the western borders of China at a point called Kunlon Ferry, on the Salween River. The agreement with the new Burma Railway Company gave power to the Indian Government, under specified conditions, to construct such an extension of the Burmese railway system within the frontiers of Burma as the Government might think desirable.

THE DIMIBUTION IN INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Mr. Souttar asked the Secretary for India: Whether an estimate could be given of the extent of the diminution which certain Indian railways host of late suffered in their traffic returns; and whether it could be said how far the diminution was attributable to the drought and how far to causes of a more permanent nature.

Lord G. Hamilton said the latest returns showed a decrease of 619,930 tons of rupees in the gross earnings of Indian railways from Jan. 1 to June 6, 1896, compared with the corresponding period in 1895. This decrease was attributable to short crops and the consequent scarcity, but not, so far as he was aware, to causes of a permanent nature.

KAFIRISTAN.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary for India: Whether the India Office received a copy of the letter from the Ameer of Afghanistan of Dec. 4, 1895, referred to in paragraph 4 of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State dated Simla, April 2, 1896; whether he had received the information asked for in his despatch of April 17 respecting military operations and the fate of the tribes in Kafiristan; and whether he would lay all the correspondence referring to Kafiristan on the table of the House before the rising of Parliament.

Lord G. Hamilton said the copy of the Ameer's letter referred to had been received by the India Office. It contained other matters, and could not, in the public interest, be presented. His despatch of April 17 was crossed by a letter of the 22nd of the Government of India, and no subsequent reply had been received. There was no further correspondence that could be laid on the table.

INDIAN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

On Tuesday, August 4, Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian Reformatory Schools Act, 1870, does not provide for the confinement of girls, but only for boys; whether a recent "Gazette of India" published the draft of an amending Act which, however, makes no provision for young female offenders; whether young female offenders are confined in gaols where they obliged to associate with professional thieves and other adult criminals; and whether he can take some steps to ameliorate this condition of affairs.

Lord G. Hamilton: It is the case that neither the India Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, nor the amending Bill contain any provision for young female offenders. Such offenders, if sentenced to imprisonment, can only be accommodated in the wards set aside for female convicts. The number of young female offenders is very small, and it may be doubted whether many of the local Governments are in a position to provide separate reformatories for them; but a proposal to enable this to be done is before the Select Committee to which the amending Bill has been referred, and I will also send out the hon. member's question and this answer for their consideration.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN INDIA.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Will he explain weather the Government of India are officially promoting the foundation there of a Pasteur Institute, or weather the Indian Medical Department is doing so; and, if so, by whose authority.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information later than 1894, when the Government of India reported that they had promised, subject to certain conditions, the services of a medical officer to the Pasteur institute, which they explained was quite distinct from any Government department.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Thursday, August 6 in reply to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Balfour said the House would probably be asked to consider the Indian Budget on Friday next week.

THE CASE OF DR. BOYCE.

Mr. Bhownaggree asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether a petition has been received by the Foreign Office from the widow of Dr. S. R. Boyce, a Parsee medical officer lately employed under Her Majesty's commissioner and consul-general in British Central Africa, who lost his life in a slave expedition, near Lake Nyassa, for a maintenance allowance for herself and her two infant children, and whether, in view of the fact that in attacking the slave dhows, the commander of the expedition having been killed and the second officer severely wounded, Dr. Boyce led the men, and fell a victim to treachery on the part of the native chief Makinjira, the Foreign Office will take such petition into favourable consideration, and grant a maintenance allowance to Dr. Boyce's widow and children, who have been left utterly destitute by his death.

Mr. Curzon said the Treasury had, on the representation of the Foreign Office, recognised the meritorious services of Dr. S. R. Boyce, a Parsee medical officer lately employed under Her Majesty's commissioner and consul-general in British Central Africa, and who had lost his life in an expedition against slavers near Lake Nyassa, leading the men against slave dhows, and that the Treasury had granted a pension of 33l. 6s. 8d. to Dr. Boyce's widow, with a gratuity of 23l. for her two children.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

On going into committee on East India Accounts and Estimates, Sir William Wedderburn.—To move: That, with a view to the effectual discharge of its existing duty in respect of the finances of India, this House is of opinion that the East India Accounts should each year be examined and reported on by a select committee of the House, thus assimilating the practice as regards Indian Accounts to that followed, by means of the Public Accounts Committee, in respects of other Accounts of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To move: That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to revise the arrangements under which political control is exercised over Indian princes and chiefs, and especially to provide that in future no deprivation or penalty shall be imposed upon an Indian prince or chief on the ground of maladministration or misconduct until the fact of such maladministration or misconduct shall have been established before a public and independent tribunal. ("An early day.")

Mr. Barnes.—Leave and Pension Rules of the Civil (Uncovenanted) Service:—Address for copy of further correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India regarding the leave and pension rules of the civil officers formerly termed Uncovenanted Servants (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 108 of Session 1892).

Mr. James Stuart.—East India (Health of the Army).—To call attention to the state of the Army in India and elsewhere as regards venereal disease, and to move a resolution. ("No date fixed.")

Sir John Colomb.—East Indian Troops in the Soudan.—To call attention to the over-sea employment of Her Majesty's Indian forces, and to the particular proposal for their employment at Suakin; and to move, That, in view of the want of practical knowledge and administrative experience of India which characterises generally the members of this House, and having regard to the magnitude and complexity of Indian affairs, debates partaking in any sense of a party character relating to arrangements agreed upon by the Government of India and the responsible Advisers of Her Majesty are not advantageous to the welfare of the British empire. ("No date fixed.")

Major Rasch intends to ask the First Lord of the treasury to-day (Aug. 7) whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing a committee next session to inquire into the working of the Contagious Diseases Act with reference to the British Army quartered in India.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, August, 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr C J Stevenson-Moore, B Cov	Lieut-Col L Dening, D S O
Mr J H Handley, B	Major J W G Tulloch
Mr M Scott O'Connor, B	Capt C Davis
Mr R W Hodges, B	Lieut A Roberts
Mr A W Turn-r, B	Lieut A Walpole
Mr J L Pigott, B	Lieut F S Walker
Mr C V Harris, B	Lieut E Codrington
Mr T Davidson, Bo Cov	urg-Capt J P Morton, M B, C M, Med Estab
Mr N G Priestley, Bo	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A L McIntire, B, 1 mo furl	Mr H D Baddeley, M, 3 days' extraordinary leave
Mr W J Lane-Ryan, B, 3 mo M C	Major F M Drury, D S O, 6 mo
Mr A R Barron, B, furl commuted to furl on MC for 12 mo	Brig-Gen G Simpson, 14 days
	Major G M B Swiney, 2 mo
	Capt P Malcolm, 4 mo
Mr A G R Trapmann, B 1 mo furl	Capt Donald Baker, 2 mo
Mr G S C Cole, B, medical leave commuted to furl on M C for 9 mo	Lieut H V Firth, 4 mo
	Lieut L A Watson, 3 mo
	Lieut H H Southey, 3 mo
Mr H Nelson, B, 4 mo furl	Asst Surgr C R D Frost, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr G L Smith, B Cov	Col F W Chatterton
Mr W Bell, B	Major C H Powell
Mr M Iced, B	Major E M Nedham
Mr W P Housden, B	Capt L N Youngusband
Mr J K Chase, B	Capt H B H Wright
Mr C J K Watson, B	Capt R H S Swiney
Mr J J R cumpster, B	Lieut F Gwen Lewis
Mr H D Baddeley, M	Lieut B Baldock
Col A F Fletcher	Surg-Lieut A W F Russell

THE INDIAN FINANCES COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE OF LORD CROMER.

LORD CROMER was examined at the India Office on Aug. 4 before the Royal Commission inquiring into the civil and military expenditure of India, Lord Welby presiding.

In reply to the chairman, Lord Cromer said: I was Financial Minister in India from 1880 to 1882. With regard to Sir Edwin Collins's evidence, that matters have changed so much since 1885 that no one's experience is of value, that may be so. Of course, since 1885 there have been considerable changes of policy in the relations between Russia and England.

Is the control over Indian expenditure as complete as that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England?—Well, theoretically, the Financial members of the Viceroy's Council is very much in the same position as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is in England, but there can be no doubt that the Financial Department in India does not obtain the same predominant position as in England. No doubt one of the causes of that is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is responsible to Parliament, and has to defend any measure that he proposes. But that is not the sole reason. The peculiar position in this country has been that for a great many years the Treasury was supported by one of the most powerful Ministers of the century—I allude to Mr. Gladstone. The personal element is more important in India than it would be under a parliamentary system, but under whatever system, you cannot get rid of the personal factor, which is the most important consideration. In dealing with Inia, under whatever system you have you must depend upon the idiosyncracies of those who are in the highest position in the country. The interest of Parliament is not always the interest of economy, but the mere fact that a man has to defend his measure before 600 or 700 people, one half of whom are hostile, makes him careful in what he proposes. In India, the Indian Council have no such support behind them. I think I see running through the evidence given to this Commission an idea that the Indian Council consists merely of a number of heads of departments, each of whom is interested in pushing his own department and nothing else. That certainly is not my conception of the Indian Council, neither did the system work in that way when I was in India. Of course, every member of the Council had to be acquainted with the facts of his own department, and to put forward the interests of his department; but he is certainly expected to do more than that. I regard him as a member of the Council who is collectively responsible for every act the Council undertakes. For instance, I did not always advocate the financial side of a question, but sometimes took the military view. The cardinal principle was the necessity of balancing the revenue and expenditure; and I always found every member of Council ready to give due weight to that principle. I can quite understand that if two or three members combined towards expenditure, and the Viceroy supported them, then certainly the financial control would be materially weakened; but I cannot say that has happened. The same thing may be said of any Government in England; if you have to adopt measures which are of advantage to the Ministry I imagine that the views of the Treasury would go to the wall.

If there was a large surplus, would not each department naturally want to have a share of it, instead of maintaining a considerable balance? That is undoubtedly the case. I have to deal with exactly the same thing in Egypt. There is no doubt that India is exposed to lean years and fat years, and account must be taken of that. You may make very cautious estimates of expenditure and revenue to leave you a margin, but that does not go very far. I think an average of years was taken in India, except in the case of opium, where we went upon current prices. The question of financial control must largely depend upon the general tone of the Council. I see great stress has been laid before the Commission about the power of the Viceroy, and no doubt it is very great—probably greater than that of the Prime Minister here. The Viceroy has to give unity of action to all the departments; in England there has been rather a want of want of this unity of action. The Viceroy sees a great many more papers, and therefore he can exercise more unity of action than is done in England. In fact, the Viceroy is very much like the Chancellor of the German Empire, by bringing all the departments together; and the Viceroy sees pretty well everything of importance to a greater extent than is the case with the Prime Minister here.

Do you think that greater attention should be paid to the finances of India?—I think it is desirable; but I do not find that any one has made suggestions which are going to ensure it. I loook with dislike to anything which transfers the power of the financial control of India from England. I think the intention is excellent, that they want to deal justly and generously to India; but I do not think they could take account of local considerations with real advantage to the public. I do not think that I should weaken the power of the Secretary of State as at present, because he is the natural ally of the India Council.

Is not the practical control of the Finance Minister very much reduced if the Viceroy takes aside against him?—It is very much impaired.

The supreme power of the Viceroy is the leading thing in the Administration, and, therefore, unless there were powers given to the Finance Minister, there would be no check upon him?—Quite so. But I do not think that any power would be very much help to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England if all his colleagues were against him. It would be much the same in India. Broadly speaking, it would be unwise to impair the power of the Viceroy.

Do you think the composition of the Viceroy's Council could be advantageously changed?—All my experience in India and Egypt has shown me the enormous importance of selecting the right men for the right place; and it is of more importance in Oriental Governments than in England. The Indian Council consists partly of Indian officials and partly of Englishmen, nominated from England. They both bring experience to bear and I should be sorry to see that changed. But it is more easy to get the pick of Indian Civil servants into the Council than it is to get the pick of the English servants into the public service of India. In Egypt we have solved the difficulty by appointing young unknown men and the system has worked well; but that would not do for the superior appointments of India. The only point on getting first-rate men for the Indian Council, for instance, would be to increase the pay.

If the Viceroy's tendencies are towards economy, then the Financial Minister does not need further powers?—Quite so. You cannot compensate for want of frugality at the head. If the Viceroy is bent on economy and thoroughly frugal, will that percolate down to the whole of the Service. Let me put the analogy of what is happening in Egypt. My position is a very anomalous one; but I have not the least doubt if I had exerted my influence on the side of extravagance the Egyptian finances would not be in the position they are now, and I do not forget the military and sanitary expenditure at the same time. And so with the Viceroy he sees that the revenue and expenditure balance, and with a bias to economy.

Should the Finance Minister be able to explain to the Secretary of State without passing his arguments through the Viceroy?—I think every member of the Council should be able to write a confidential memorandum to the Secretary of State, not necessarily for publication; in fact, it should not be published, without their consent. When I write anything to the Foreign Office marked "Confidential" I know that it will not be published without my consent; and I think that should be done by every member of the India Council, so that the Secretary of State shall be well informed. I have never had any difficulty through writing my views to the Home Government; and I think I have disagreed with every Government that I have served. Speaking generally, I am very much against managing Indian details from London, although I think the Indian Council should have very great weight in larger matters. In Egypt we have a small committee of financial advisers; but the conditions of India are very different from those of Egypt, and the same thing would not apply to India. The moral of the whole thing is to choose your individuals well; it does not depend so much upon the system.

You think the audit system has nothing to do with economy?—No, it ensures regularity only. My view as to the home charges is this, that both Parliament and the Ministers wish to deal justly and generously with India. But I think it would be an exceedingly good thing if you could have a Court of Arbitration to deal with these matters. It is not only important that the settlement should be just, but it is of the highest importance that the natives and the Europeans and the Government of India themselves should think it is so. I do not think that this is the case under the present system, and there are no means of making the people of India think it is just. They think that the English view is urged with greater strength than the Indian view. Whether that is right or wrong, the mere fact that it exists is an evil; and, therefore, I should be glad to have some Court of Arbitration to settle such matters. Take the question as to the proportion that this country should pay towards keeping up Aden—that would be eminently fitted for a Court of Arbitration, consisting of three or five members.

Supposing Indian troops were employed, the Court would decide what interest the two countries had in the expedition?—My view was that the Court should be confined to those permanent military charges rather than questions of these expeditions. I should not give the Government of India power to overrule the award of the Court of Arbitration: it should only be reviewed by Parliament, if at all.

You are aware of the arrangement between England and India as to the lending of troops; so long as India is put to no extra expense, she does not charge the Imperial Government?—I am afraid I cannot go into this question, because it has been a burning question lately, and perhaps it is not quite over.

Sir W. Wedderburn: Do you not think that the people of India should have a voice in important financial matters?—That touches the general question of developing more or less popular institutions in India. That raises very large issues indeed. If I were asked to say whether anything of the sort should be done, I should see first of all how the natives of India had exercised the authority which had already been given them on the Municipal Boards, where they have been sitting a good many years; and if I found that they had exercised those powers wisely, and in the interests generally of their fellowcountrymen or the taxpayers, than I should have something to say in favour of very gradual and tenative experimental measures for giving them a voice in the affairs of India. But it is a difficult question, and I should not like to give an opinion without hearing the views of the highest officials of India on the matter. I do not say that I oppose it at all; but such a step should not be taken without consulting the highest Indian authorities.

Asked whether some check should not be put on Indian matters by members of Parliament being able to reduce he salary of the Indian Secretary, Lord Cromer replied

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The French continue to hope that the Czar will pay a visit to France within the course of the next few months. The "Figaro" of Aug. 1 stated that, according to information obtained from the Russian Court, and in view of certain arrangements made by the Imperial household, the probability of the Czar's arrival is growing stronger than ever. The French Government, it says, has already privately designated the officers to be attached to the person of the Czar, the members to the Extraordinary Mission to Moscow having been selected for the purpose.

According to the Paris correspondent of the "Times" the question which still retards a formal decision is whether the Czar is to come to Paris before going to London, or whether, according to the wish which appears to have been expressed in France, he shall go to London first and make Paris the conclusion and, in a sort of way, culminating point of his trip.

The "Republique Francaise," M. Meline's mouthpiece, declares that the visit will take place about Sept. 15, and that the Emperor and the Empress will be lodged in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Le Nord," the Russian organ in Paris, was in a position to state on Aug. 5 that the journey of the Czar to France had been decided in principle, but that nothing was definitely settled. What we know positively, says the journal, and what we are enabled to reiterate with pleasure, is that his imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia will certainly come to France. The "Four" has reason for saying that the visit in any case will not take place until the imperial pair have passed a few weeks in Denmark.

The Czar and Czarina have left Nijni Novgorod for St. Petersburg. According to the "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg, they will visit the Emperor Francis Joseph in Vienna in the latter part of August, and, after returning to Russia, will go to Berlin, Kiel, Copenhagen, and England. Nothing, says the "Times" correspondent, is heard of any intention to visit France this year.

The "Standard" correspondent at Vienna, telegraphing on Aug. 5, said:—The Vienna Town Council have decided to decorate the streets through which the Czar and Czarina will have to pass on their drive to Schonbrunn after their arrival there on Aug. 27. For this purpose the municipal authorities have voted the sum of 25,000 florins.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

It was reported, at the end of last week, that the southern departments of the Candia district were in a very disturbed condition, and there was imminent danger that the entire province might soon be desolated by a war of reprisals. Since then the prospects of a peaceful settlement have in no way improved. On Aug. 1 and Aug. 2 300 Mahomedan families entered the town of Heraklion, and some Christian houses were broken into. The Christian deputies presented a petition to the Governor and Consuls on Aug. 2 protesting against various acts of violence committed by the troops and armed Mahomedans, and complaining of the prevailing insecurity.

The following official communication was issued at Constantinople on Aug. 5:—"The Vali of Crete has telegraphed to the Imperial Government that Christians from the village of Ayiastrikas prepared an ambuscade and fired on several Mahomedan families from the Kenuria district, which they had left in consequence of molestation by the insurgents in order to proceed to Candia. In this attack more than fifteen Mahomedans were killed. There have also been discovered in the vicinity of this same village the bodies of two Mahomedans and those of two children, as well as the body of a woman whose throat had been cut."

A telegram to the "Times" from Athens (Aug. 2) states:—"The Greek Government, yielding, it is said, to the friendly advice of foreign Powers, continues to enforce stringent measures against the departure of armed bands for Crete and Macedonia. The coast of Attica, from Sunium to Eleusis, is patrolled day and night by cavalry, and all vessels leaving the Piræus are searched. The popular indignation against the Government would seem to be a proof that these measures are sincere.

Eight hundred refugees arrived at the Piræus on Aug. 2 from various Cretan ports on board two Greek steamers. The presence of so many pitiable sufferers each with distressing accounts of Turkish ferocity and misrule, is calculated, says the "Times" correspondent, to inflame in the highest degree the popular wrath, and the Government must doubtless soon become aware of the danger of adopting too great severity towards efforts to afford the Cretans means of self-defence.

The special correspondent of the "Times" at Canea, telegraphing on Wednesday, says the insurgents are daily growing more impatient, as no reply is forthcoming to the Christian demand. Some of the Christian deputies intend to leave Canea at the end of next week, while others, though willing to remain in deference to the wishes of the Powers, declare themselves unable to induce the insurgents to refrain much longer from hostilities. Anarchy prevails at Heraklion, and on Aug. 3 Hassan Pasha, while endeavouring to pacify an excited Mahomedan mob, was pulled from his horse and severely beaten.

The Cretan insurgents, according to the "Standard's" Vienna correspondent, are reported already to have five mountain guns at their disposal, and the Epitropy, it is stated, is having a manifesto printed in Cyprus proclaiming the union of Crete with Greece. The Governor-General Georgi Pasha Berovitch, has reported to Constantinople that M. Gennadis, the Greek Consul-General in Canea, remarked, in conference with him on the recent despatch of Greek Volunteers, arms, and ammunition to Crete, that these were destined only for defensive purposes. Georgi Pasha replied that he felt bound to state that the Consul-General no longer observed a neutral attitude towards the Cretan insurgents.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

The semi-official "Cologne Gazette" has in three successive articles indulged in vehement attacked on the policy of Great Britain in regard to the Cretan question. It charges Great Britain with having disturbed the unanimity of the Powers by having refused to concur in the scheme of a blockade of the Cretan coasts, and imputes this refusal to selfish motives and to "fear and distrust at the spectacle of European peace."

The "Vossische Zeitung," in its issue of Aug. 3, writes:—

The Porte is reckoning upon the lack of unanimity among the Powers, which for more than a century has guaranteed the maintenance of the Ottoman empire. Unfortunately that lack of unanimity has now become apparent. England seems minded to part company with the other Powers in the Cretan question, and we must agree with Lord Salisbury's Government, for it is really intolerable that the European Powers should serve as the bailiff of Turkey. It is meaning less to talk of bringing increased pressure to bear upon Greece, as either to the Greek Government has proceeded correctly. It is impossible to set bounds to the sympathies of nations, and such attempts as those vainly made in Austria in 1875, when the disturbances broke out in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, would again prove futile. The European Powers seem to imagine that they can manage ill-treated races. England's withdrawal from the general concert will perhaps serve to remind the Cabinets of Europe that there are elevated interests in statecraft, and that they ought not, out of fear of forfeiting some advantage, to allow whole peoples to be butchered.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten," not satisfied with having already printed several leaders on the subject, full of German spleen against Great Britian, deals with the same topic again on Aug. 5 in an article, from which we quote the following passages:—

It is probable that England will not undertake to protect Italy's coast against France for nothing, but, on the other hand, though Italy may enter into such obligations as she is able to fulfil without detriment to those imposed on her by the Triple Alliance, she cannot, for the sake of England, undertake anything which would bring her into conflict with the policy of that league. In other words, England cannot count upon finding Italy as a third ally at the side of the Greeks and rebellious Cretans. As regards Germany, we suppose that she regards Russia's Eastern policy at least with a benevolent neutrality, so long as it does not injure German interest as threaten to lead to an attack on one of Germany's allies. The support given to Russia's policy by France is only a reason for making a good understanding with Russia still better. We hope that the opinions which induce Germany to take part in the Russo-French mediation between China and Japan are still adhered to.

There is reason to believe, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," that the idea of blockading Crete was first suggested by Austria, who grew alarmed at the news of an incipient rising in Macedonia. Germany and Italy, as became faithful allies, and acting in accordance with their own interest, agreed to the proposal with alacrity. Russia raised no objection, but stipulated that a request for a blockade should be formulated by the Porte and that Turkey should participate therein. France let it be understood that she would go hand in hand with Russia—hoping, it may be, thus tardily to atone for her conduct in having facilitated the acquisition of arms by the Cretans two or three years ago. England alone is believed to have shown no enthusiasm for the scheme, which would suffice to explain the bitter attacks made upon her by the semi-official German Press. However this may be, the conviction seems to be gaining ground that the Cretan question is about to enter upon a new and more serious phase, and Germany, at least, appears to be haunted by the fear that it may be impossible to apply the same solution to the Cretan as to the Armenian difficulty.

According to intelligence received in Vienna from St. Petersburg, the journey of M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople, to the Russian capital is connected with the Cretan question. Prince Lobanoff wished to talk over the matter personally with the Ambassador, and give him instructions with regard to the further phases of the question.

THE AGITATION IN MACEDONIA.

The Insurgent movement the Greek Macedonians, among supported by armed bands from Greece shows no abatement, and is reported to have been long preconcerted. The movements of Turkish troops in Epirus and Macedonia are compelling the Hellenic Government to consider the expediency of reinforcing the frontier garrisons.

The Athens "Akropelis" publishes an interview with a prominent Macedonian merchant of Shlatista, who declares that a movement in Macedonia has been long preconcerted. Five thousand Macedonians came to Thessaly ostensibly as harvesters, and, after equipping themselves, returned in small groups. They are plentifully supplied with money by partotic Macedonians at home and abroad. In Epirus there are no armed bands as yet, as it is not considered debateable grounds, but the Turkish redifs just enrolled are reported to be committing various excesses in the Christian villages, while in the towns the Christians are being disarmed by the authorities. Numerous redifs of the province of Argyrokastro are deserting and arriving daily at Corfu to escape enrolment. Turkish troops are being moved actively about in Epirus and Macedonia, and this has forced the Greek Government to consider the question of reinforcing the frontier garrisons. All soldiers detached for police service have been recalled to their regiments, and it is likely that various bodies of troops will be pushed northwards from Athens, Nauplia, and Chalcis.

According to the Vienna "Politische Correspondenz," the Greek Foreign Minister has denied any connivance on the part of the Greek Government with the armed bands in Southern Macedonia. He declares that only a small number of individuals have succeeded including the Greek Frontier Guards. In order to prevent such occurrences in future, the Greek Government have issued the strictest orders to the frontier authorities, and have increased the force of guards on the borders.

It is asserted in Constantinople, says the "Standard's" Vienna correspondent, that action in Macedonia on the part of Greece seems to have been in preparation for a considerable time past. During the past week some 3,000 Turkish troops have been despatched from Uesknb, Solonica, and Monastir to the disturbed districts—that is, the Southern portion of the vilayet of Monastir. With the garrisons and gendarmeric, the Turkish forces there amount now to about 10,000 men. The Porte is reputed to contemplate availing itself of the assistance of a body of Arnauts, in order to suppress the Greek bands. That is a dangerous experiment, and may very readily awaken the slumbering aspirations and passions of the different nationalities in the Turkish provinces where the ferment has of late been daily increasing. The Mahomedan and Christian population there are looking upon each other with the greatest distrust. While on the one hand we hear rumours of the Mahomedan making preparations for a massacre of Christians, the conviction is growing among the former that a general rising against Ottoman rule is contemplated by the Christians.

SERVIA AND TURKEY.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople writes under date July 30 as follows:—

In reference to the recent action of the Servian Government to obtain form the Porte the recognition of the Servians inhabiting Mecedonia as Servians, and not as belonging to the Greek Gaverament, as is the case as the present moment, it should be pointed out that the Servians, although possessing since last year an imperial irade authorising the opening of schools in the vilayets of Salonica and Monastir, are unable to do so owing to the fact that the authorities of both provinces declare that there are no Servians in their districts, there being officially only two committees—namely, Greek and Bulgarian. It has already been explained that the Bulgarians are recognised by Porte as forming a distinct community in virtue of their separation from the jurisdiction of the Greek Patriarchate of the Phanar and are thus in a position to carry on, with every prospect of success, their educational and ecclesiastical propaganda. The Servians and Roumanians, or Kutso-Wallachs, are placed in a very disadvantageous position compared with the Bulgarians, by being inscribed in the Turkish official lists of the population as Greeks. In the interest, therefore, of the Servian and Roumanian propaganda in Macedonia it is proposed to remedy the existing state of things by extending to those nationalities the same privileges as those enjoyed by the Bulgarian community. Not only the Servian Minister, but the Roumanian Minister and the Montenegrin Agent have also applied to the Porte for the official recognition of their co-nationalists inhabiting the provinces of European Turkey as such. The Servian Minister has been granted an audience on the subject by the Sultan, who declared that it was his wish that all his subjects, be they of whatever creed, should live in contentment and prosperity. The Porte has promised that the matter shall be looked into. Should objection, however, be finally made to the demand, in view of the fact that the Porte only recognises "religious" are not "national" communities, it is anticipated that the Servian Government will propose that the Servians be designated as "Servian-Orthodox." It is understood that the Russian Government has promised to support the Servian demand, but that some of the other Powers who were sounded on the subject consider that the present is an inopportune moment to raise the question.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon s—20 cases Champagne, Phillips and Co; 6 cases cheese, 12 cases bacon and 2 cases hams, Edulje Bozanjee; 4 casks photo materials and 2 cases printed books, Damodar Madhowrao Duke and Co; 50 bales newspapers, Byramji Shapurjee; 8 cases hams, 4 cases bacon and 10 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases medicine and 1 case flavouring essence, Edulje Nusserwanjee; 4 cases beer etc, Cutler Palmer and Co; 2 casks earthenware, 1 case medicine and 1 case glassware, Madon Sons and Co; 4 cases varnish and 200 packages paints, G Jeewajee.

Oriental s—35 cases Champagne, B Smyth and Co.

Carthage s—15 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirkdale s—5 cases glassware and 7 cases earthenware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 1 case cutlery, Hajee Hassum Hajee Cassum.

FROM ANTWERP.

Raventhaler s—3 cases, writing-papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FORM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—3 cases, turpentine K N Currance and Co.

Hillbrook s—4 cases, whiskey, cutler Palmer and Co.

Kirkdale s—25 cases whiskey, Jamsetjee Framjee; 24 cases confectionery Akberally Abdool Hoosein.

Clan Macalister s—1 cask, whiskey, Phillips and Co.

Armenia s—38 cases whiskey, Holliday and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shannon s—18 cases, brandy, Phillips and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Borada s—26 cases, lampware, Juwanbux Burkutoola.

Stolzenfels s—3 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Khrenfels s—1 cask rectified, spirit Phillips and Co.

Bangalore s—20 barrels, Methylated spirit, S Nathoobhoy.

Poseidon s—20 bales, writing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—2 cases glassware, Mahomed Joosub; 10 cases writing-paper, M A Patheria; 10 cases writing-paper, 5 cases exercise book, Mahomedally Esajee.

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FOR GENOA.

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FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—78 tons old iron, Meherjee and Co.

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(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	19	30 a.m.	25	30
Teheran	23	2	4 p.m.	...	15
Suez	23	2	40 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd August, 1896

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	40	...	4
" Karachi	...	8	...	1
" Madras	...	18	...	3

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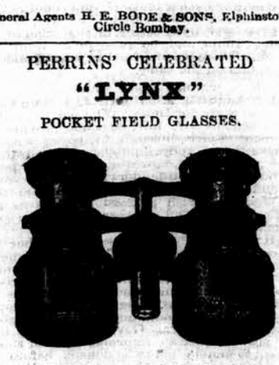

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Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.

Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from... Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., &c.. Free on application.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
LAHORE AND SIMLA.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

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Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878. 1889.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I nd it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & COS TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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MELLIN'S FOOD

is employed with the greatest success for Infants of all Races. MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for the use of Infants from birth. MELLIN'S FOOD may be modified in preparation to suit the requirements of the weak and sickly as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

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KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
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"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
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"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
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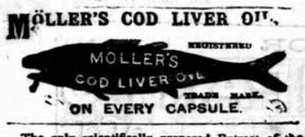
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.



The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1852-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—except Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all the British Merchants

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THEIR VERY SELECT AND FINE STOCK OF BINOCULARS.

"THE MILITARY BINOCULAR."

Aluminium, Light, Durable Quick Draw and Excellent Definition.

Fine Penetrating Power. Polished Aluminium or Japanned Mountings. Morocco Covered Tubes.

Price, with solid Leather Sling Case, Rs. 80.

A large assortment of BINOCULARS always in Stock, Prices ranging from Rs. 16.

"AITCHISON'S" PATENT POCKET BINOCULARS.

Superior Quality. Achromatic Lenses. Frame made entirely of Aluminium Weight 6 ozs.

OPEN.

CLOSED.

High Power Splendid Definition. Closes up to a thickness of one inch. Powerful Lenses. Suitable for Field, Opera or Marine.

Price in Solid Leather Purse Bag Rs. 60.

A long-felt want supplied.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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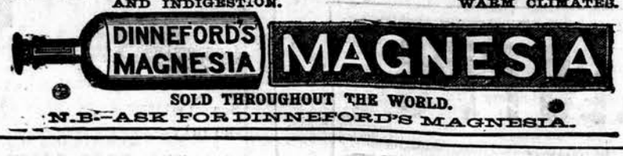
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.



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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

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